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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-93-116  
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FBIS-EAS-93-116

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NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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## Japan

### Background of, Reaction to Lower House Dissolution

#### Hata Group Urged To Back Cabinet

*OW1806003893 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 2300 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[From the "NHK News" program]

[Text] In the Diet, where a battle over whether to dissolve the House of Representatives is growing fiercer and fiercer, a tense situation is continuing with only three days remaining before the current Diet session is scheduled to end. Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa is doing all he can to resolve the situation by having all parties agree to an extension of the Diet session, even though he has not yet abandoned his idea of dissolving the Diet.

In the House of Representatives, while the opposition parties are pressing for prompt action on their no-confidence motion against the Miyazawa cabinet, the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] is adopting a cautious approach to the motion.

The LDP leadership wants to deal with the no-confidence motion in a unified way, with the party voting to strike down the motion, but within the party's Hata faction, nearly all of its 35 members have confirmed their willingness to support the motion if it is put to a vote. Even among the so-called younger members of the party, there is now a move to abstain from the voting by being absent from the House of Representatives plenary session.

Consequently, there is a growing realization among the LDP leadership that if the motion is put to a vote now, it will pass and the House of Representatives will be dissolved. Given this situation, Prime Minister Miyazawa wants to resolve the situation by extending the current Diet session, and now intra-party negotiations on this issue are under way. Last night, the prime minister's aides informally contacted the Hata group to sound out its views on extending the Diet session.

Along with this, LDP General Secretary Kajiyama formally met last night with Mr. Hata, the leader of the group, and called on the Hata group not to act in concert with the opposition parties. The negotiations are reported to have not gone well, however, because Mr. Hata insisted that Prime Minister Miyazawa's responsibility will be great if the political reforms are not carried out.

Meanwhile, the LDP leadership also is wary about extending the current Diet session. In turn, as far as the prime minister is concerned, he faces the problem of having to persuade not only the Hata faction, but also the three executives of the party. As a result, it is

uncertain whether the House of Representatives will be able to convene a plenary session today to act on the motion.

Meanwhile, it is reported that if the current situation cannot be resolved by extending the Diet session, Prime Minister Miyazawa is thinking about not responding to the opposition's call for action on the no-confidence motion. Instead, he will avert action on the motion by dissolving the House of Representatives under Article 7 of the Constitution, and this would happen in the next day or two.

Nevertheless, there is a possibility that the dissolution of the Diet under Article 7 of the Constitution will create new confusion within the party. With this problem pending, as well as the problem of negotiating an extension of the Diet session, the political situation is expected to become increasingly tense.

In the LDP, there is also a move to pursue negotiations with opposition parties, and it is likely that a meeting of Diet whips will be called.

As far as the opposition parties are concerned, their policy is to maintain opposition to the prime minister's proposal to extend the Diet session. They also are maintaining the position that priority should be given to taking action on the no-confidence motion at the plenary session of the House of Representatives.

Moreover, because the Tokyo Municipal Assembly's election is to be formally announced today, the opposition parties insist that a casual compromise with the LDP is unacceptable. Given this situation, no doubt, the confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties will only intensify.

#### Hata Seeks Longer Diet Session

*OW1706142093 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1008 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Interview with former Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata, head of the Liberal Democratic Party's Hata faction, by NHK Political News Department reporter Masayoshi Nakajima on 17 June; place not given; from "News 7" program]

[Text] [Nakajima] It appears the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] has started internal negotiations to break the deadlock over the current situation, and LDP leaders are seemingly thinking about extending the ongoing Diet session. What is your comment on this?

[Hata] Taking into account the current situation of Japanese politics, the cabinet and the LDP have been talking about the need for reform measures. We [LDP reformists] have noted the seriousness of the current situation, and the prime minister and party executives also have similar attitudes. In this sense, I believe some kind of consultations must be held to overcome the present difficulties.

[Nakajima] What would be your reaction if LDP executives offered you an extension of the Diet session?

[Hata] Extension of the Diet session is an indispensable condition of ours. And, it must be offered with an expression of their resolve to sincerely carry out political reform. They should promise they will try their best to carry it out. At least, political reform should be discussed as a measure to reconstruct the foundation of Japanese democracy, and the LDP must again hold intra- and inter-party negotiations on this issue. I think mutual concession is a precondition for finding a way out of the difficult situation.

[Nakajima] Do you mean you will make peace with the LDP leadership if they offer an extended Diet session?

[Hata] Of course, we are looking for a longer Diet session in order to carry out reform. Even the opposition parties, which introduced the nonconfidence motion in the cabinet, will show understanding of an LDP offer of a considerable extension.

[Nakajima] What about an extension without clear commitment on the enactment of the political reform bills?

[Hata] The enactment of the bills has already been decided on in negotiations between the LDP and the opposition. I am not going to say a lot about it at this point because I do not want to disturb the discussions underway. Generally speaking, the parties have already discussed the reform bills for over 100 hours, and we all clearly know the merits and demerits of each reform plan. Negotiators are ready to hold inter-party negotiations to finalize the political reform bills. We already have acceptable concession plans, and these are not the cause of future troubles as some people say. In my opinion, we will be able to secure political stability with these plans.

[Nakajima] What will you do if LDP leaders refuse the extension of the Diet session and the nonconfidence motion is brought to the lower house plenary session with no developments in intra-party negotiations?

[Hata] In preparation for such a case, our faction held a meeting earlier today. I told faction members that we must take decisive action. In response, faction members expressed their support for my opinion, and left all decisions to me.

[Nakajima] Please let me ask a last question? What is your course of action?

[Hata] As I just told you, we are waiting for a sincere response that the LDP will carry out political reform. We are wondering why LDP leaders do not try to listen to the opinions of individual Diet members.

The LDP had a plenary meeting of the upper and lower house members at the party headquarters—I think it was on 2 April. At the meeting, the prime minister stressed that political reform must be carried out at any rate. He should remember what he said. To make a great change

in the Japanese political system, it will be very important for the prime minister to hold the Dietmen's plenary meeting once again to reconfirm his resolve to carry out reform, and then promote the reform according to party members' opinions.

### **Business Leaders Fear Turmoil**

*OW1706143093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1422 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 17 KYODO—Japanese business leaders on Thursday expressed their disappointment over the failure of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) leadership to carry out the sweeping political reforms the public was expecting. The businessmen feared the current political turmoil will compound the troubles facing the nation, already battered by the drawn-out recession, a skyrocketing yen, and a tense relationship with the United States.

Gaishi Hiraiwa, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), said, "I greatly regret (the LDP) has failed to achieve what the people wanted."

The broken promise to implement political reforms has raised the prospect of an early dissolution of the House of Representatives and a general election, which will create a temporary political vacuum. Many business executives hope political stability will be quickly restored, especially if Japan is to play a more active role on the international political front.

Business officials are split over the degree of responsibility Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa bears for the situation.

Rokuro Ishikawa, chairman of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said he does not believe that Miyazawa alone is to be blamed for the dithering over political and electoral reforms. A leader of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives, however, said the LDP chief could not evade responsibility for the failure since he had publicly promised political reform.

### **Cabinet Support Rate '9 Percent'**

*OW1706144593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1433 GMT 17 Jun 93 txt*

[Text] Tokyo, June 17 KYODO—The support rate for the cabinet of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa stands at 9 percent and the disapproval rate at 81 percent, a TV station reported Thursday.

Tokyo Broadcasting System (TBS) said 54 percent of respondents to its poll called for the dissolution of the House of Representatives and an early general election, 33 percent demanded the entire cabinet resign, and 8 percent said neither is necessary.

The poll showed 85 percent of respondents saying Miyazawa bears the responsibility for breaking his promise to achieve political reform during the current

Diet session, which ends Sunday. TBS conducted a nationwide telephone survey of 500 people aged 20 and older.

### **Miyazawa 'Poised' for Snap Election**

*OW1706131093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1240 GMT  
17 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 17 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa poised himself for a snap general election after the opposition on Thursday tabled a no-confidence vote against his cabinet for reneging on a pledge to achieve political reform, political sources said.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) wants to vote down the motion filed with the House of Representatives, but a lower house plenary session was put off until Friday afternoon at the earliest after a mutinous LDP faction threatened to vote with the opposition, the sources said.

Three major opposition forces—the Social Democratic Party (SDP), Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP)—submitted the motion against Miyazawa's cabinet after the premier backtracked on his oft-proclaimed pledge to achieve political reform by the close of the current Diet session on Sunday.

SDP Chairman Sadao Yamahana handed the motion over to lower house Speaker Yoshio Sakuruchi, saying, "Here is a motion of no-confidence that reflects popular voices for renovation of politics."

The opposition camp also introduced a nonbinding censure resolution against Miyazawa in the House of Councillors. Diet law allows a no-confidence motion against the cabinet to be submitted only in the lower house.

The LDP faction threatening to break ranks is the party's fifth largest grouping led by former Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata. The faction decided Thursday morning to let Hata decide the group's stand on the no-confidence motion, faction sources said.

A combination of the 215 opposition votes and the Hata faction's 35 would outstrip the remaining 239 LDP votes in the lower house. Hata and his political ally, former LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa, are known as staunch advocates of sweeping political reform.

Later Thursday, Hata said in a statement his group plans to collectively throw in its lot with the opposition camp if the motion against Miyazawa is actually put to a vote.

"Prime Minister Miyazawa has taken no initiatives to challenge the party leadership's intentional treason against the public in leaving comprehensive political reform up in the air," he added.

Two cabinet ministers from the Hata faction are also threatening to resign before the motion is put to a vote. They are Economic Planning Agency Director General

Hajime Funada and Science and Technology Agency Director General Mamoru Nakajima.

The LDP leadership tried hard to prevent party members other than the Hata faction from crossing the floor over the no-confidence motion but learned a maximum of about 15 will vote with the opposition camp, LDP sources said.

The governing party painted itself into a corner as Kaoru Yosano, chairman of the lower house steering committee, promised the opposition to convene a plenary session and put the motion to a floor vote on Friday, the sources said. Under constitutional rules, the cabinet must resign en masse or dissolve the lower house within 10 days if a no-confidence motion is adopted.

In the event of the first chamber being dissolved, the cabinet must call a general election within 40 days of the dissolution.

Miyazawa, along with the LDP leadership, is also looking into the possibility of extending the current Diet session so as to tip the scales against the opposition camp, LDP sources said.

The prime minister, speaking to reporters at his official residence Thursday evening, said he is closely monitoring developments over the no-confidence motion against him. Asked if he will wait for the motion to be put to a vote or call a general election ahead of the vote, Miyazawa said, "Well, I haven't made a final judgment."

A close aide, Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono, said it would not be good to have the July 7-9 Tokyo summit of the Group of Seven (G-7) nations and the election campaign overlap. "It would be much better (for the government) to be able to devote itself to the summit," Kono told a news conference. "It naturally takes a tremendous amount of time to prepare for the summit."

Miyazawa will chair the annual G-7 summit as Tokyo is hosting the meeting of leaders from Japan, Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, and the United States.

The LDP, in uninterrupted power since 1955, decided on Monday to reject any compromise with the opposition regarding the overhauling of an electoral system often seen as the root cause of Japan's political scandals. It has proposed replacing all current multi-seat constituencies with single-seat constituencies for elections to the lower house and tightening curbs on political funding.

By contrast, all opposition parties except the Japanese Communist Party want a combination of single-seat constituencies and proportional representation for lower house elections. It is widely believed the current multi-seat constituency system has encouraged cash-intensive electioneering, especially when candidates from the LDP's various factions compete against each other in the same constituency.

Political reform centering on electoral changes has been the center of attention in Japan in the wake of the 1988-1989 Recruit stock-for-favors scandal and the 1992-1993 Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin money-and-mob scam. Former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and disgraced LDP godfather Shin Kanemaru are said to have played key roles in the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin scandal.

### **Miyazawa Attempts To End 'Crisis'**

*OW1806075593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0745 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa pressed ahead with last-ditch efforts Friday to end a political crisis over a motion of no-confidence in the government. Miyazawa met with House of Representatives speaker Yoshio Sakurauchi, who favored extending the Diet session to continue debate in the lower house's special committee on political reform.

Miyazawa told reporters after the meeting that Sakurauchi said the handling of the motion filed by three opposition parties is difficult.

"It is necessary for various parties to continue efforts at the special committee on political reform," Sakurauchi reportedly said. "For the purpose the term of session should be set. Otherwise, it is regrettable that a rare opportunity for political reform may be destroyed."

The prime minister replied, "I'm sorry to have troubled the speaker. I'll make efforts within the party as it is the categorical imperative of the speaker."

Sakurauchi proposed to meet separately with leaders of the opposition for talks on how to break the impasse.

Kaoru Yoeano, chairman of the lower house steering committee, proposed Sakurauchi's plan at a meeting of committee directors, officials said. The opposition side rejected the plan, party sources said.

Earlier in the day, Miyazawa met with former Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata, the leader of a mutinous faction, and proposed to extend the term of the current Diet session, which ends Sunday, to continue debate on political reform. Hata said he told Miyazawa it is meaningless to extend the Diet session if the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) sticks to its original electoral reform bill and refuses to compromise with the opposition.

Hata has said his faction will support the no-confidence motion filed by three opposition parties Thursday. Support from the Hata faction would make passage of the motion likely in a plenary session of the LDP-dominated lower house.

The Social Democratic Party, Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party tabled the no-confidence motion, accusing Miyazawa's cabinet of dropping its often-stated

goal of passing political and electoral reform bills before the Diet session closes on Sunday

### **House Speaker Attempts To Mediate**

*OW1806065793 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0500 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[From the "NHK News" program]

[Text] Amid the tense situation over the question of what to do with the opposition parties' motion expressing no-confidence in the Miyazawa cabinet, Prime Minister Miyazawa today met with House of Representatives Speaker Sakurauchi at the latter's request. The meeting came shortly after Mr. Miyazawa met with Mr. Hata, head of the Hata faction of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP]. You will now hear a report from LDP Headquarters.

[Masagaki] Just after 1130, Prime Minister Miyazawa met with Mr. Hata, head of the Hata faction—a group in the LDP pushing for political reforms. During the meeting, Prime Minister Miyazawa was said to have presented Mr. Hata with a proposal to extend the current Diet session by two months, and he reportedly asked Mr. Hata to accept it. Mr. Hata, however, appears to have replied that it would be difficult to accept the proposal unless the prime minister made it clear that he definitely intends to carry out political reforms at the current Diet session.

In discussing the meeting, Mr. Hata told reporters that because he personally presented his point of view to Prime Minister Miyazawa, he thinks Mr. Miyazawa will think about it. In this way, he indicated a possibility that there will be another Miyazawa-Hata meeting in the future.

After that meeting, Prime Minister Miyazawa called on Speaker Sakurauchi at the latter's official residence. The meeting, which was held at Mr. Sakurauchi's request, lasted just more than 10 minutes. According to Prime Minister Miyazawa, Mr. Sakurauchi asked him to use the Political Reform Special Committee as a forum for discussion and to bring these discussions to a successful conclusion. To do this, he said it would be necessary to extend the current Diet session. Mr. Sakurauchi asked Mr. Miyazawa to think about this, and he told him that he was concerned about the current situation. Mr. Miyazawa said he replied that he considers Mr. Sakurauchi's directions to be a primary task and that he will make every effort possible within the party. Mr. Miyazawa said he thinks Mr. Sakurauchi will call in representatives of all other political parties.

In short, it appears that a move to resolve the current political situation has been begun by Speaker Sakurauchi.

Earlier at LDP Headquarters, four party executives held a meeting. Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Kondo also attended the meeting, and he briefed the party executives

on the contents of the Miyazawa-Hata meeting. During his briefing, Mr. Kondo said Mr. Hata was the one who had asked for an extension of the Diet session, and Prime Minister Miyazawa answered that no matter how long the session may be extended, it will be difficult to bring a conclusion to the political reform question.

The party executives now think that resolving the current situation by extending the Diet session will prove difficult in light of the current intra-party situation. They are now leaning toward the view that there will be no choice but to dissolve the House of Representatives.

Nevertheless, now that Speaker Sakurachi has started to act as a mediator, they have decided to monitor the progress of his efforts as well. Consequently, it can be said that negotiations will be in the hands of the house speaker for the time being.

Meanwhile, Mr. Yamahana, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ], said he would not accept a meeting with Mr. Sakurachi, even if such a meeting were requested. Chairman Ishida of Komeito also said that as long as there is no substantive proposal, he will not be willing to accept an offer to meet Mr. Sakurachi. In this way, the heads of the SDPJ and Komeito have already expressed negative views on Mr. Sakurachi's mediation efforts. Consequently, there are already voices even within the LDP saying that Mr. Sakurachi's mediation efforts are in trouble.

The four party executives, including General Secretary Kajiyama, have just left here for the prime minister's residence for a meeting with the prime minister. I am concluding my report from the LDP Headquarters.

#### **Mediation Fails; 'Tension' Mounts**

*OW1806093293 Tokyo NHK General Television  
Network in Japanese 0750 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[From the "NHK News" program]

[Text] Nervous tension is running throughout the Diet on the opposition's no-confidence motion in the cabinet. In connection with this, House of Representatives Speaker Yoshio Sakurachi failed in mediation between the government and the opposition, and the Lower House has decided to convene a plenary session at 1830. The no-confidence motion will be formally introduced to the session as an urgent motion.

To break the political deadlock after submission of the no-confidence motion, Lower House Speaker Sakurachi met with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa at the speaker's official residence this afternoon. Sakurachi asked Miyazawa to continue efforts to manage the strained situation, noting that the ongoing Diet session must be extended to carry out political reform.

[Begin Miyazawa recording] He told me that I should agree to extend the Diet session as necessary or political reform could be ruined, and this would be the most regrettable situation.

In reply, I told him that I am very sorry about making him so anxious. Since it was an opinion of the lower house speaker, I listened to it as a supreme demand and will try my best to settle the intra-party situation as he wishes. [end recording]

After the meeting, Speaker Sakurachi called for a series of meetings with heads of the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ], Komeito, Democratic Socialist Party [DSP], and Japan Communist Party [JCP]; however, in a meeting of the lower house Committee on Rules and Administration held shortly after 1600, the opposition refused to meet with the speaker. Thus, Speaker Sakurachi's mediation efforts ended unsuccessfully.

Following this, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] held a meeting of the four top party executives to finalize measures to cope with the worsening situation. The LDP executives said that formal introduction of the no-confidence motion was inevitable since the speaker's mediation had met with failure. The lower house then decided to convene a plenary session at 1830 to discuss the no-confidence motion.

At this moment, Prime Minister Miyazawa is meeting with three top LDP leaders in the prime minister's official residence and discussing whether dissolution of the lower house should be carried out according to Article 7 of the Constitution [which gives the prime minister authority to dissolve the lower house at his discretion], or according to Article 69 [which outlines the prime minister's options in the event of Diet approval of a no-confidence motion].

#### **Miyazawa To Dissolve Lower House**

*OW1806081693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0809 GMT  
18 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Friday decided to dissolve the House of Representatives after a no-confidence motion against his government is adopted in a plenary session later in the day, senior officials of the ruling party said.

Renegade members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) have vowed to vote for the no-confidence motion filed by three opposition parties, making it likely to be passed by a plenary session of the LDP-dominated lower house. Some 50 LDP members plan to vote for the motion or abstain from the session, the officials said.

Under constitutional rules, within 10 days of a no-confidence motion in the government being passed the cabinet must resign en masse or the lower house be dissolved.

The Social Democratic Party (SDP), Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP)—submitted the no-confidence motion to the Diet on Thursday, accusing Miyazawa's cabinet of dropping its often-stated goal of passing political and electoral reform bills before the current Diet session ends Sunday.

In the case where the lower house is dissolved, the cabinet must call a general election within 40 days of the dissolution.

The LDP leadership is considering two options for the general election. One is to have the election campaign start on July 4, with voting on July 18, with the July 7-9 Tokyo summit of the Group of Seven industrial nations coming in the middle of the campaign. The alternative, and more likely to be adopted, is for the campaign to start on July 11, with voting day on July 25, LDP sources said.

#### **Two in Cabinet Offer To Resign**

*OW1806091993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0905 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—Two cabinet ministers belonging to a mutinous faction of the LDP [Liberal Democratic Party] offered their resignations Friday after it became clear that a no-confidence motion against the government of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa is almost certain to pass at a plenary session of the house of representatives later in the day, government sources said.

The two, Economic Planning Agency Director General Hajime Funada and Science and Technology Agency Director General Mamoru Nakajima, belong to the party faction led by former Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata. Hata said in a statement Thursday that his group plans to collectively throw in its lot with the opposition camp if the motion against the cabinet is actually put to a vote.

The motion concerns Miyazawa's failure to fulfill a pledge to push a package of political reform bills through the current session of the Diet.

#### **Miyazawa Accepts Two Resignations**

*OW1806101593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0958 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Friday accepted resignations from Economic Planning Agency Director General Hajime Funada and Science and Technology Agency Director General Mamoru Nakajima, government officials said. Prime Minister Miyazawa assumed the posts of the two ministers, who belong to the rebel faction led by former Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata, the officials said.

Hata said in a statement Thursday that his 35-member group plans to collectively support the opposition camp if the motion against the cabinet is actually put to a vote.

With the backing of the Hata faction, the motion will certainly be approved, leading to the dissolution of the 512-member lower house.

The motion stems from Miyazawa's failure to fulfill a pledge to push a package of political reform bills through the current session of the Diet ending Sunday.

#### **Ozaki Plays Down 'Confusion'**

*OW1806111093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1036 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—Vice Finance Minister Mamoru Ozaki Friday played down concern over the rising political confusion and its effect on the upcoming Tokyo summit of the Group of Seven (G-7) major economic powers in early July. Ozaki told reporters, "We have spent a lot of time in making preparations for the series of international meetings" and everything will progress "without a hitch."

On the issue of budget requests by ministries and agencies for next fiscal year which will be put forward to the Finance Ministry in late July, Ozaki was less certain that the shaky political scene would not hinder the process. "But the ministry will cope with it in line with the situation then," he said.

Considering the dollar's rebound against the yen, Ozaki said, "The yen's fall stems in part from the weaker German mark on anticipation of a rate cut in Germany."

#### **Lower House Opens Plenary Session**

*OW1806100693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0937 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—A plenary session of the House of Representatives opened at 6:30 P.M. Friday to put a no-confidence motion against the cabinet of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to a vote. The no-confidence motion is expected to be adopted with the support of not only opposition parties but also renegade ruling party members.

The voting will be held in signed ballot and the result will be announced between 8:30 P.M. and 9 P.M., parliament officials said.

Under constitutional rules, the cabinet must resign en masse or dissolve the lower house within 10 days if a no-confidence motion is adopted. The government will decide to dissolve the lower house at an extraordinary cabinet meeting later in the day and a plenary session will convene for the speaker to read an imperial edict on the Diet dissolution, government sources said.

The Social Democratic Party (SDP), Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) submitted the no-confidence motion against Miyazawa's cabinet Thursday after the premier backtracked on his frequent pledge to achieve political reform by the close of the current Diet session on Sunday.

The LDP holds a stable 274-seat majority in the lower chamber but a combination of the 215 opposition votes and the 35 by the faction led by the former Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata would outstrip the remaining 239 LDP votes in the lower house.

### **Voting on Motion Begins**

*OW1806111393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1104 GMT  
18 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—Voting on a no-confidence motion against the government of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa began Friday evening at a plenary session of the House of Representatives. The no-confidence motion is expected to be adopted with the support of not only opposition parties but also renegade ruling party members.

Prior to voting, Sadao Yamahana, chairman of the largest opposition Social Democratic Party (SDP), read the motion, saying the prime minister has taken no leadership to bring concrete achievements to political reform. A defeated looking Miyazawa watched as Yamahana accused him of "lying" by repeatedly vowing to pass political reform legislation.

The voting is being held in signed ballot and the result will be announced between 8:30 P.M. and 9 P.M., parliament officials said.

Under constitutional rules, the cabinet must resign en masse or dissolve the lower house within 10 days if a no-confidence motion is adopted. The government will decide to dissolve the lower house at an extraordinary cabinet meeting later in the day and a plenary session will convene for the speaker to read an imperial edict on the Diet dissolution, government sources said.

The SDP, Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party submitted the no-confidence motion against Miyazawa's cabinet Thursday after the premier backtracked on his frequent pledge to achieve political reform by the close of the current Diet session Sunday.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party holds a stable 274-seat majority in the lower chamber but a combination of the 215 opposition votes and the 35 by the faction led by former Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata would outstrip the remaining 239 LDP votes in the lower house.

### **Diet Passes No-Confidence Motion**

*OW1806112593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1118 GMT  
18 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—A no-confidence motion against the government of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa was passed at a plenary session of the House of Representatives on Friday night.

### **Details of Vote Reported**

*OW1806120093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1153 GMT  
18 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa decided at an extraordinary cabinet session Friday night to dissolve the House of Representatives after he failed to survive a no-confidence motion against his government. The lower house will be dissolved at a plenary session when speaker Yoshio Sakuruchi reads an imperial edict on the Diet dissolution.

A total of 255 lower house members approved the motion, while 220 opposed it. Of the total 497 incumbent members, 22 members did not take part in the vote.

Among the 247 ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) members, 39 supported the motion and 16 abstained from the vote, LDP sources said. Under constitutional rules, the cabinet must resign en masse or dissolve the lower house within 10 days if a no-confidence motion is adopted.

The Social Democratic Party (SDP), Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) submitted the no-confidence motion against Miyazawa's cabinet Thursday after the premier backtracked on his equent pledge to achieve political reform by the close of the current Diet session Sunday.

### **11 Lower House Members Quit LDP**

*OW1806123693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT  
18 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—Eleven members of the House of Representatives quit the ruling Liberal Democratic Party on Friday after the Lower House passed a no-confidence motion against the cabinet of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, party officials said. Ten of the 11 politicians said they will form a new political group with an eye to forming a new party.

The 11 were identified as Masayoshi Takemura, Kunio Hatoyama, Kenichiro Sato, Susumu Yanase, Yukio Hatoyama, Hiroyuki Sonoda, Takeshi Iwaya, Shoichi Ide, Kisaburo Tokai, Asahiko Mihara, and Shusei Tanaka.

### **Kono Reads Miyazawa Statement**

*OW1806124993 Tokyo NHK General Television  
Network in Japanese 1157 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Announcement by Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono at the prime minister's official residence in Tokyo—live]

[Text] The results of the vote on the no-confidence motion on the Miyazawa cabinet were sent to the Emperor for his approval. After the Emperor approves the results, the House of Representatives will be dissolved. The following is a statement from Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

Up until today I have squarely tackled domestic and foreign problems in this changing world in cooperation with the cabinet members. I have also made an all-out effort to achieve political reform. Unfortunately, the ruling and opposition parties failed to reach a compromise on ways to promote political reform, and as the current Diet session was about to end, a no-confidence motion was approved. In the belief that a system that can cope with changes at home and abroad must be established, I have decided to dissolve the House of Representatives in order to have new Diet members and to reconstruct Japan's politics so that the Japanese people and the international community can place their confidence in them. I request everybody's understanding of my decision.

This has been the prime minister's statement.

### **Sakurauchi Reads Imperial Edict**

*OW1806133393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1321 GMT  
18 Jun 93*

[Excerpt] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—The House of Representatives was dissolved Friday after ruling party rebels ensured a humiliating no-confidence motion was adopted against Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's government for its failure to deliver political reform. The lower house was dissolved at a plenary session when speaker Yoshio Sakurauchi read an imperial edict.

Miyazawa's cabinet decided at an extraordinary session to dissolve the lower house after the no-confidence motion filed by opposition parties was passed at a plenary session earlier in the evening. A total of 255 lower house members approved the motion, with 220 against.

The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), which has ruled uninterrupted since 1955, holds a stable 274-seat majority in the lower chamber against a combined opposition force of 215. But 39 LDP members supported the motion and 16 abstained from voting, party sources said. Thirty-four of the 39 belong to a rebellious faction led by former Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata and 16 are from four other factions. [passage omitted]

### **Business Concerned About 'Vacuum'**

*OW1806135093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1311 GMT  
18 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—Japan's business leaders voiced concern over a political vacuum created from the dissolution of the nation's parliament Friday night. But some executives expressed hope that the political turmoil, following the failure of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to implement promised sweeping political reform, will help modernize the country's political world after decades of LDP domination.

The House of Representatives, the more powerful chamber of the Diet, voted for a no-confidence motion against the cabinet of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa

on Friday night, prompting the government to dissolve the lower house in line with constitutional rules.

Takeshi Nagano, president of the Japan Federation of Employers Association, saw the darker side of the development. "As a host to the Tokyo summit meeting of the Group of Seven (G-7) major economic powers, Japan bears a heavy responsibility," he said. "In addition, the possibility cannot be ruled out of an economic 'double-dip,' though signs have been appearing that the recession has hit bottom."

Yutaka Kume, chairman of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, also voiced concern that the political vacuum may weaken Japan's say in the international community while delaying an economic recovery.

Some leaders, meanwhile, were more optimistic, saying the event will lead to the creation of a two-party political system. Masaru Hayami, chairman of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives, said the confusion will "be a step toward reorganization of the politics." Rokuro Ishikawa, chairman of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, also called the development an inevitable process for the future of Japanese politics.

### **'Shadow' Cast Over G-7 Summit**

*OW1806132593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT  
18 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—The Foreign Ministry said Friday no serious harm has been done to Japanese diplomacy by the dissolution of the Diet, though officials acknowledged a shadow has been cast over Japan's hosting of the July 7-9 Group of Seven (G-7) summit. Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa decided at an extraordinary cabinet session Friday night to dissolve the House of Representatives after he failed to survive a no-confidence vote against his government.

Vice Finance Minister Mamoru Ozaki, speaking to reporters after the decision, played down the political confusion and said the G-7 summit would progress "without a hitch." Spokesman Masamichi Hanabusa, meeting foreign reporters shortly before the Diet vote, said it is "obvious that Prime Minister Miyazawa can host the Tokyo summit in a quiet atmosphere and that he can preside over this important meeting to a successful conclusion."

However, Foreign Minister Kabun Muto told reporters earlier in the day there is no saying the move would have "absolutely no effect" on the summit. "It's only natural that it would be better that the summit be held under normal circumstances," Muto said. But he said dissolution would not hold up Japan's upcoming diplomatic schedule, which features the G-7 summit, talks with the United States on a new framework for economic relations and ministerial consultations with South Korea.

Other officials were less sanguine, with one suggesting the Miyazawa cabinet, lacking support even within the

ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), would be viewed at the G-7 summit as a "lame duck administration." "If the summit takes place amid the general election, the leaders of the other G-7 countries may make light (of Miyazawa)," one official said.

The summit will be the first held in Japan in seven years and extensive preparations have been made for it to go off successfully. Officials lamented the new situation will prevent Miyazawa from being briefed as extensively as had been expected.

The summit will also provide an occasion for the first bilateral talks in Japan between Miyazawa and U.S. President Bill Clinton, and between Miyazawa and Russian President Boris Yeltsin, who will be in Tokyo to meet the G-7 leaders after their talks.

### **Opposition Leaders Urge Voters To Back Reformers**

*OW1806130793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT  
18 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—Two opposition party leaders appealed to Japanese voters Friday to cast ballots in support of political system reformers in an upcoming election to end the 38-year "dictatorial" rule of the ruling party.

Sadao Yamahana, chairman of Japan's largest opposition Social Democratic Party (SDP) and Keigo Ouchi, head of the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), made the appeals via Japan Broadcasting Corp. (NHK) live broadcast shortly after the House of Representatives approved a no-confidence motion against the cabinet of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

Yamahana said the no-confidence motion received the endorsement of much more than he had expected, adding, "a mountain has moved." A total of 255 lower house members approved the no-confidence motion in the Lower House plenary session, with 220 voting against it. Twenty-two members abstained from the vote.

Yamahana said in the broadcast that Japanese voters must "cast ballots for a no-confidence motion against the cabinet" in the forthcoming general election. Yamahana said the SDP will struggle to win the election by pushing for political reform, a central issue in the 150-day current Diet session ending Sunday that was responsible for the no-confidence vote.

Ouchi said the centrist DSP will make every effort to forge "new political forces" to replace the LDP. "Japanese politics is beginning to change from today," he said, adding the reorganization of politics will speed the progress.

Moriyoshi Hosokawa, head of the Japan New Party (JNP), said, "The approval of the motion is the beginning of creating (political) history," adding the JNP will

make every effort to become the party to remake Japanese politics. The JNP, founded in May 1992, is expected to field 60 candidates in the general election expected to be held in late July. Recent newspaper polls give the party a high popularity rating.

### **Campaigning Begins for Tokyo Assembly Elections**

*OW1806015393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0115 GMT  
18 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—Official campaigning for the June 27 Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly election began Friday morning, with some 255 people expected to file their candidacies by noon for the 128-seat assembly.

The assembly poll is being held as the possibility of a snap general election looms and will be closely watched as an indicator of the national political trend. Campaigning in Tokyo begins on the day when Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa is expected to dissolve the House of Representatives rather than face almost certain defeat in a vote of no-confidence over his failure to have political reform bills passed.

The election also comes as public distrust of politics has reached new heights in the wake of a series of scandals involving politicians, including the money-and-mob Sagawa Kyubin scandal and tax evasion by former ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Vice President Shin Kanemaru.

A record of 42 women are expected to run in the Tokyo Assembly election. In the previous 1989 election, 33 women candidates took part, of whom 17 were elected. The LDP, which currently holds 43 seats in the assembly, is likely to field 74 candidates.

The Social Democratic Party [of Japan] has 32 seats and is expected to field 34 candidates, Komeito, with 13 seats, is likely to field 25, and the Japanese Communist Party, with 13 seats, will put up 42 candidates. Four candidates are likely to run on the ticket of the Democratic Socialist Party which currently holds four seats. The Japan New Party, which holds two seats, is likely to field 22 candidates. The remaining 56 candidates are independents and from minor parties.

### **Sagawa Kyubin Money Scandal Realtor Jailed**

*OW1706090693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0410 GMT  
17 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 17 KYODO—A real estate company president received a prison sentence of three years and six months Thursday in connection with a large flow of funds to the Inagawa-Kai gang through the now-defunct Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co.

The Tokyo District Court found Munenobu Shoji, 61, president of Hokusho Sangyo Co., a real estate company linked to the country's No. 3 underworld syndicate,

guilty of aggravated breach of trust under the commercial code and sentenced him to the jail term. According to the ruling, Shoji caused a financial loss of 15.7 billion yen to Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin, a major parcel delivery firm engulfed in a series of scandals involving mobsters and politicians.

Shoji collaborated with Hiroyasu Watanabe, 59, the former president of Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin, and Jun Saotome, 55, its former managing director, to give 15.7 billion yen of Tokyo Sagawa's money in loans and loan guarantees to firms controlled by Susumu Ishii, the late boss of the Inagawa-Kai, between May and November 1990, the ruling said.

The three, knowing there was no hope of repayment, had Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin extend the loans and loan guarantees to Hokusho Sangyo and Hokuto Kaihatsu Co., a golf course developing company also tied to the Inagawa-Kai, it said.

Ishii eventually used the money for development of a golf course and for speculative securities investments, it said.

Presiding judge Junichi Koide said Shoji bore a grave responsibility for engaging in antisocial activities by providing massive financial assistance to mob-affiliated companies.

The judge also referred to moves by Ishii to silence a right-wing group's smear campaign in 1987 against former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, who was then running for the presidency of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) presidency. Prosecutors submitted evidence in the trial showing that Watanabe, at the request of former LDP Vice President Shin Kanemaru, urged Shoji to ask for Ishii's help to stop the anti-Takeshita campaign. Kanemaru was the chief backer of Takeshita at that time.

Koide said the use of mobsters' influence in politics was one of the factors causing great distrust in politics by the Japanese public.

The harassment campaign by the right-wing group Nihon Konto was at the time threatening to upset Takeshita's bid for the LDP presidency, a post which carries with it the prime ministership because the party enjoys a stable majority in the powerful House of Representatives.

Kanemaru gave up his Diet seat last year after admitting receiving 500 million yen in illegal political donations from Watanabe. In March this year, he was arrested and indicted on suspicion of evading a huge amount of taxes on undeclared incomes.

### **Jan-Mar Foreign Chips' Share at 21.5 Percent**

*OW1706131893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1303 GMT  
17 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 17 KYODO—The share of foreign-made semiconductors in the Japanese market stayed above the critical 20-percent mark in the first three months of 1993, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) reported Thursday. The ministry said foreign chips accounted for 21.5 percent of the Japanese market in the January-March quarter, down 1 percentage point from the previous quarter.

The first-quarter foreign-chip share, however, slipped to 19.6 percent from 20.2 percent according to a different calculation formula adopted by the U.S. Government, which do not include chips produced in Japan by foreign firms.

MITI officials attributed the shrinkage in both figures to softer demand due to the protracted slump of the Japanese economy, but the explanation may not be sufficient to convince the United States of Tokyo's steadfast efforts to boost foreign access to its chip market.

A bilateral 1990 chip pact commits Japan to increasing the foreign chip share to 20 percent by the end of 1992.

Both Japanese and U.S. figures for the October-December period of 1992, published in March, satisfied the expectation, sparing Japan from threatened U.S. sanctions. Japan's chip users reacted calmly to the announcement.

### **Tokyo Offers 'To Scrap' Beer Tariffs**

*OW1706164293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1437 GMT  
17 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 17 KYODO—Japan has offered to scrap tariffs on beer and halve the levies on distilled spirits in a bid to spur the stalled global trade talks, a government source said Thursday. The source said the proposal has been presented to the United States and the European Community (EC) before talks here next week among the world's major economies on the Uruguay round of trade negotiations.

Washington and Brussels have called for complete elimination of liquor duties at the round, held under the sponsorship of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). But Japan has decided to retain half of the distilled spirits duties out of fear that a total scrapping would be too damaging for domestic makers which have long been protected by high tariffs.

"Bringing whisky tariffs to zero would be devastating for the domestic industry," a source said. Currently, imported beer has a tariff of 6.4 yen per liter, scotch whisky 172.5 yen per liter, and bourbon 13.7 percent.

### **Kumano Chosen as New Vice Trade Minister**

*OW1706141293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1357 GMT  
17 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 17 KYODO—Minister of International Trade and Industry Yoshiro Mori has picked Hideaki Kumano, head of the ministry's powerful Industrial Policy Bureau, as the successor of retiring Vice Trade Minister Yuji Tanahashi, ministry officials said Thursday.

The nation's top trade negotiator Noboru Hatakeyama, who also ends a two-year term, will be replaced by Sozaburo Okamatsu, director general of the International Trade Policy Bureau, under the ministry's personnel reshuffle to be approved at a cabinet meeting on June 25.

A graduate from the University of Tokyo, Kumano, 55, joined MITI in 1960 and has been assigned such key posts as head of the International Trade Administration Bureau and the minister's secretariat.

His successor as the director general of the Industrial Policy Bureau, who is usually elevated to the vice trade minister, will be Masahisa Naito, currently the director general of the minister's secretariat.

Also graduating from the University of Tokyo, Okamatsu, 56, joined the ministry the same year as Kumano. He has served as the chief of the Consumer Goods Industries Bureau and the Industrial Location and Environmental Protection Bureau.

He will be succeeded by Yoshihiro Sakamoto, the director general of the Machinery and Information Industries Bureau.

The personnel change also promoted Tomio Tsutsumi, chief of the Industrial Location and Environmental Protection Bureau, to succeed retiring Naoki Kuroda as the director general of the Agency of Natural Resources and Energy, affiliated with MITI.

Hideki Osada, the head of the Science and Technology Policy Bureau of the Science and Technology Agency, will be named as director general of the Small and Medium Enterprise Agency, also a MITI affiliate. The current head, Osamu Seki, will retire.

### **Posts, Telecommunications Officials Appointed**

*OW1806053093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0510 GMT  
18 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO—Posts and Telecommunications Minister Junichiro Koizumi has named Futoshi Shirai, head of the ministry's Telecommunications Bureau, to be vice minister, ministry officials said Friday. Shirai will succeed Tetsuo Morimoto, who will retire.

Haruki Matsuno, director general of the Communication Policy Bureau, will assume Shirai's office, and Mitsuo

Igarashi, director of the Secretariat, will take Matsuno's post, the officials said. Igarashi's post will then be taken over by Tsuyoshi Kimura, head of the Telecommunications Business Department, they said.

The appointments will become effective on July 1 after being formally approved at a cabinet meeting on June 29, the officials added. Shirai, 58, a graduate of the University of Tokyo, joined the ministry in 1959, and has served as chief of the Telecommunications Bureau since June last year.

Kazutaka Ueno, director general of the Postal Bureau, and Masahiro Kinoshita, director general of the Broadcasting Bureau, will retire and be succeeded by Tadayuki Arai, head of the Finance Department, and Akimasa Egawa, head of the Postal Life Insurance Bureau, respectively. Egawa's post will go to Shigetoshi Takagi, director general of the Postal Bureau of Tokyo, the officials said.

### **Chambers of Commerce Urge Reform of Tax System**

*OW1706063193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0503 GMT  
17 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 17 KYODO—The Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry on Thursday adopted a proposal calling for radical reform of Japan's tax systems, chamber officials said.

The proposal stressed the importance of maintaining the vitality of small and medium-sized companies, which account for 99 percent of Japanese corporations, and reducing income taxes. In order to ensure prosperity of those smaller companies, the proposal recommended that the government conduct a wholesale review of the nation's tax systems and consider balanced taxes on income, assets and consumption, the officials said.

The proposal, entitled "Economic Management and Corporate Response Toward the 21st Century," meanwhile, opposed ongoing moves to streamline government-run financial institutions, saying public financial organizations are important for fulfilling smaller companies' financial needs, they said.

As for the role of the chambers of commerce, the officials said the proposal suggested the creation of a "databank" system which would provide member companies with information about new technologies and companies which have those technologies. The establishment of practical job training programs, networks for job offerings and an exchange job training arrangement for would-be executives among member companies were also recommended.

The proposal was drawn up by a joint policymaking council of the organization and the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the officials said.

**JAMA's Kume Urges Rate Cut To Boost Economy***OW1706091593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0847 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 17 KYODO—An auto industry leader called Thursday [17 June] on the Bank of Japan to cut its official discount rate as a way to rev up the economy. "I believe another rate cut will be effective," said Yutaka Kume, chairman of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association [JAMA].

Kume, speaking at a press conference, said he is against the Economic Planning Agency's assessment the economy has hit bottom because there is a mixture of good and bad factors. He cited a weak domestic auto market as a negative factor and expressed concern about the uncertainty of whether Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa will survive a no-confidence motion brought by major opposition parties early in the day.

Kume said he is worried the political turmoil could delay any government action to stimulate the economy and added political stability is needed for Japan to host the annual summit of seven major industrial nations next month.

**Business Conditions 'Picked Up' in 1st Quarter***OW1706083893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0802 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 17 KYODO—Business conditions picked up in the first quarter of this year in another indication that the economy has reached the end of the prolonged slowdown, the Finance Ministry said Thursday.

According to a quarterly business survey by the ministry, pretax profit of all industries during the January to March period plummeted 14.0 percent from the year before, representing a record 11th consecutive term of straight year-on-year drop. But the rate of decline was smaller than the 39.4 percent in the fourth quarter last year, and the 24.1 percent fall for July to September 1992.

A ministry official said business conditions seem to have bottomed out.

The ministry is still waiting for April to June results, which will show weak statistics for items such as machinery orders and auto sales. That will be a minor adjustment and the basic trend seems headed for recuperation, the official said.

The report is based on a survey collected from nearly 19,000 companies capitalized at more than 10 million yen across the nation.

The official listed better sales figures among manufacturers and real estate concerns, firm growth of retail sales, slower rising of corporate fixed costs as well lower variable costs due to streamlining efforts, and lower

interest rates as contributing to improving profitability. He also added that near completion of stock adjustment and a decline of inventories are also helping companies convalesce their management situations.

Although sales dropped 2.4 percent on year to extend its record declines to four consecutive quarters, the range of the fall shrank from the 3.3 percent in the final three months last year.

The official said growth in auto sales and sales of home electric appliances and condominiums contributed to improving the turnover performance. Retail sales moved up 4.7 percent after rising 2.3 percent in October-December period.

Lower interest rates are estimated to have eased the burdens among companies by 1.3 trillion yen compared with the same period in 1992, as their total interest payments came to 6.76 trillion yen. Of the figure, burden by property concerns decreased by 500 billion yen.

The official said the lower rates seemed to have best helped small- and medium-sized firms.

The ratio of pretax profit to sales was 2.1 percent, up from 1.6 percent in the fourth quarter of 1992.

Plant and equipment investment of all industries sank 8.8 percent after falling 10.6 percent in the preceding quarter. It was the fifth consecutive term of decline. For manufacturers, it continued to mark double-digit declines, plunging 20.0 percent after a 20.3 percent drop for October to December 1992.

But the ministry official said capital spending is likely to revive in future because of stock adjustments. He said capital stock levels are down to reasonable levels as in before the era of the speculative "bubble" economy.

Inventory investment fell by 10.92 trillion yen, the largest on record, said the official, adding that it shows the progress of inventory adjustments.

The effect of the sharp rise of the yen against the dollar since February is not yet clear in the survey, he said.

The survey excluded financial institutions and insurance companies.

**Small, Medium Firms Plan FY93 Spending Cut***OW1706094493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0919 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 17 KYODO—Small and medium-sized manufacturers plan to invest 24.3 percent less in plant and equipment for the current fiscal year than the previous year, according to a survey published Thursday by a government agency. The survey, compiled by the Small Business Finance Corp., said the fiscal 1993 capital spending plan covering the year ending next March is the third most conservative on record.

It follows a 35.2 percent plunge envisioned in the fiscal 1975 spending plans in the wake of an oil crisis and a 24.8 percent fall in fiscal 1986 plans when the economy was rocked by a higher yen. The survey was conducted from April 6 to May 17 on 30,000 companies with 20 to 300 employees. About 11,500 firms responded.

The agency said actual investment during fiscal 1992 marked the steepest fall of 23.3 percent. Initial plans both for fiscal 1975 and 1986 were later revised upward, respectively to declines of 19.7 percent and 13.5 percent.

An agency official said the figures "mirror how business confidence has been battered during the current recession." However, the official said the downward trend in corporate expenditure, one of the key economic boosters, has apparently halted amid an improvement in business sentiment in recent days.

He projected fiscal 1993 plans will be eventually corrected higher, citing a usual practice seen among smaller companies to set initial spending plans at moderate levels. But he was not completely confident in his projection, citing uncertain effects of the yen's recent upswing.

#### **Two Satellite Telecommunications Firms To Merge**

*OW1706164493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1123 GMT  
17 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 17 KYODO—Faced with slack demand, two of Japan's three satellite telecommunications companies announced Thursday they will merge on an equal footing August 17. Japan Communications Satellite Co. (JC-Sat) and Satellite Japan Corp. (Sajac) will form a single company called Japan Satellite Broadcasting Inc.

The merger comes amid the prolonged economic slump and resulting falloff in corporate telecommunications demand, and may usher in an era of tough competition. Satellite telecommunications was once a booming industry following liberalization in 1985, with Japan's big trading houses trying to make it a lucrative proposition.

JC-Sat was set up by Itochu Corp., Mitsui and Co. and U.S. telecommunications carrier Hughes Communications Inc. Sajac is owned by Sumitomo Corp. and Nissho Iwai Corp.

The merger will require Hughes Communications to sell its 30 percent stake in JC-Sat, leaving the new company owned 27 percent by Itochu, 23 percent by Mitsui and 22 percent each by Sumitomo and Nissho Iwai, the companies said.

#### **Transport Panel Proposes Easing Car Checks**

*OW1706090593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0808 GMT  
17 Jun 93*

[Text] Tokyo, June 17 KYODO—A Transport Ministry panel on Thursday proposed abolishing the legal requirement for semiannual automobile inspections starting in 1995 to reduce the financial burden on car owners.

The Council for Transport Technology made the proposal in its report submitted to Transport Minister Ihei Ochi. The report also proposed reducing the number of items which are required to be checked in 12th-month and 24th-month inspections. It proposed halving the items to about 30 from 60 items which are currently required during the yearly inspections and to about 60 from the 102-item 24th-month checks.

With the review of the current system, an owner of a newly-bought car could save some 45,000 yen before the first 24-month inspection, the report estimated.

To promote voluntary management of the cars, the report also called for laws and ordinances to clarify the responsibilities of vehicle owners.

There are an estimated 64 million drivers in Japan and almost the same number of cars in the country, according to ministry figures. But 41 percent of the car owners did not receive the regular inspections obliged by the Road Trucking Vehicle Law in 1991 because there are no penal regulations, they said.

The council said it hopes to amend some parts of the law and begin implementing the new system around June or July 1995. The council has been discussing simplification of legally required automobile inspections following recommendations by the government's ad hoc commission on administrative reform last June.

#### **Crews Strike Okinawa-Based Southwest Airlines**

*OW1706063293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0211 GMT  
17 Jun 93*

[Text] Naha, June 17 KYODO—Southwest Airlines' Flight Crew Union went into a 24-hour strike Thursday to press demands for a raise in summer bonus, forcing the Okinawa-based airline to cancel 52 of 78 scheduled flights for the day.

An estimated 3,300 passengers were affected, management said. Southwest said it canceled 14 flights on seven routes linking Okinawa with Japan's main islands and 38 flights on another seven routes among the Okinawa islands.

The 167-member union has set another 24-hour walkout for Friday if no agreement is reached. Southwest Airlines, an affiliate of Japan Airlines (JAL), operates service between Okinawa and the country's main islands of Honshu and Shikoku. It uses Boeing 767, Boeing 737, YS-11 and DHC-6 aircraft.

Strikes set for Thursday by the labor unions of JAL and Air Nippon were canceled after management offered a raise in summer bonuses.

## North Korea

### Envoy Urges U.S. To End 'Hostile Relations'

*SK1806154193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[“First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs on Future DPRK-USA Talks”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 18 (KCNA)—Kang Sok-chu, first vice-minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in his talk Friday stated that rational ways for the solution of the nuclear problem of the Korean peninsula would be discussed at the expected talks between the DPRK and the USA.

Recalling that the debate was focussed on policy matters for a fundamental solution of the nuclear problem of the Korean peninsula at the DPRK-USA talks held some time ago, he said:

The nuclear problem of the Korean peninsula can never be resolved without the eradication of the source of hostile relations between the two countries, because it originated, to all intents and purposes, from the U.S. hostile policy toward the DPRK. I We mainly insisted at the talks that, if the nuclear problem was to be resolved, precedence must be given to a fundamental readjustment of the policy, such as the removal of the hostile relations between the DPRK and the USA and the recognition of each other's system and sovereignty and non-interference in the other's internal affairs.

This led to the adoption of a joint statement between the sides, the keynote of which is mutual respect and non-aggression.

It meant the building of a foundation for an end to the hostile relations between the two countries that have lasted for more than four decades and a fundamental solution of the nuclear problem. This would be conducive not only to the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula but also to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world, we think.

At the talks we indicated a realistic and most reasonable way of resolving the nuclear problem that can guarantee the prevention of nuclear proliferation in conformity with the conditions of our country and the surrounding areas without the DPRK returning to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

With the partiality of the IAEA [International Atomic Energy Agency] made clear, we proposed such way of realizing the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, and the U.S. side recognized its reasonableness and affirmatively assessed our will for denuclearization.

When the U.S. side raised at the talks the question of the DPRK's return to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), we contended that it could not be a topic of discussion.

Our temporary suspension of the effectuation of our withdrawal from the npt is intended to continue the discussion of practical measures for the implementation on the policy commitments contained in the DPRK-U.S. joint statement.

This is a practical manifestation of our consistent will for a fundamental solution of the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula.

The question of the DPRK undergoing inspection pursuant to the safeguards agreement during the postponement of the effectuation of its withdrawal from the npt is a very serious matter since the partiality of the IAEA has become clear.

Hence, the DPRK and U.S. sides agreed to discuss the problem of partiality of the IAEA against the DPRK at the future talks.

Reasonable ways of solving the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula will be discussed at the talks.

I think the sides will achieve positive results by continuing the negotiation in good faith on an equal and fair basis, adhering to the principles they already declared at home and abroad through the joint statement.

### South's 'Insincere' Attitude Hinders Talks

*SK1706124893 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Station commentator Chong Pong-kil commentary: “Stubborn and Unconvincing Assertion”]

[Text] We have proposed to the South side the exchange of special envoys to be appointed by the top leaders [choegowikup] of both sides. This is known to be an important proposal for the realization of the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, for peace and for the peaceful reunification of the nation. With hopes of realizing this proposal, we have sent letters and telephone messages to the South side on many occasions.

Although it has been nearly a month since we sent to the South side the first letter containing the proposal for exchanging special envoys, our proposal has not been realized.

All this is because of the South side's insincere and passive attitude and stubborn allegation which can convince no one.

Our side maintained with improving North-South relations and with finding a solution of the reunification issue in mind, the issue of a summit meeting [chongsang] between both sides, the issue of denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, and other issues pending between the North and the South, should be discussed and resolved by exchanging special envoys of the top leaders of both sides.

However, the South side has stubbornly insisted on a Panmunjom contact of working-level delegates from the authorities of both sides.

The South Korean prime minister failed to designate concrete discussion contents in the telephone message sent to our side on 14 June. First of all, he proposed that a working-level contact be held.

When we review the different positions and assertions of the two sides, we can easily realize which side is truly striving to solve the problems.

Our proposal for exchange of special envoys is a reasonable proposal that includes the issues called for by the South side. It can smoothly resolve all problems most promptly. The South side's plan, however, cannot be regarded as a correct method for solving problems.

The method for solution of problems proposed by the South side is itself extremely passive [sogukchok] and unrealistic [pihyonsiljok].

The pending issues between the North and the South, including the issue of denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, are not merely working-level issues but very important political issues related to the destiny of the whole country. These issues are serious problems which require an urgent solution.

Therefore, these issues can never be resolved when low, working-level officials [najun silmukupdul], who have no authority and right to draw conclusions, sit face to face. They would merely repeat verbal disputes.

The important issues, which are related to the nation's vital interests and destiny, can be successfully resolved only through agreement between responsible high-level officials [kowikupdului] of both sides and through decisions by the top leaders.

Nevertheless, the South side proposed that contacts be held between working-level officials who can only discuss the working-level issues within a limited scope, instead of high-level political talks. Moreover, the South side proposed that this issue and that be discussed at this contact without any clear theme. This is not only unsuitable but also contrary to common sense.

It is an act of avoiding the solving of problems to leave what was not agreed upon between high-level officials to the hands of lower, working-level officials.

In view of the remarks made by the person in authority in South Korea in his inauguration speech that he wants to meet us at any place and any time, the stubborn assertion presented by the South side these days contradicts its faithfulness.

The South side's unilateral logic that if the nuclear issue cannot be solved, all other issues cannot be discussed is outdated.

As one can note from the DPRK-U.S. joint statement announced recently, we and the United States pledged [hwagyak] that the two sides will not use armed forces including nuclear weapons, nor will we present a threat to each other; the two sides will respect each other's sovereignty and will not interfere in each other's domestic affairs, and the two sides support the peaceful reunification of Korea. According to these principles, the two sides shared a view on continuing dialogue based on equality and fairness.

Today is not a time for repeating yesterday's logic. One should not repeat outdated assertions of outside forces. The North and the South should solve problems based on the nation's independent logic.

At a time when one resolves problems by sitting with other people, there cannot be any problem that cannot be resolved by fellow countrymen by sitting face to face.

The South side should discard the intention to deal with the nuclear issue by following the interests of outside forces and by depending on them.

The South Korean authorities should ponder and respond to our sincere and consistent efforts and significant proposal to realize at an early date the exchange of special envoys who will discuss the pending issues between the North and South, which include the nuclear issue.

#### **Envoy Denies Invitation to Israel Pending**

*JN1706200193 Amman Radio Jordan Network in Arabic 1800 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] The DPRK Ambassador to Jordan, Kang Sok-yong, has denied his government will extend an official invitation to an Israeli delegation to visit the DPRK for talks on extending Israeli aid to the DPRK in return for halting Korean arms exports to Arab countries. This came in response to a question posed by the Jordanian News Agency about press reports of a DPRK-Israeli rapprochement.

He said some news media are taking advantage of the crisis between his country and the International Agency for Atomic Energy to harm his country and its positions on international peace and security. He praised Jordanian-Korean relations. He said His Majesty King Husayn has accepted an official invitation by President Kim Il-song to visit the DPRK.

#### **Kang Song-san Addresses Nonaligned Banquet**

*SK1806011893 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 15 Jun 93*

[Speech by Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, at the banquet arranged by DPRK President Kim Il-song for the participants in the

Fourth Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-aligned Countries [COMINAC] held at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in Pyongyang on 15 June—read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed delegates, comrades, and friends:

It is a boundless glory and the greatest pleasure for us to be here today, in the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK, with the delegates from many countries who are attending the fourth COMINAC.

First, I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song for arranging a grand banquet for the participants in the information ministers conference and personally attending it.

I, upon authorization and in the name of the DPRK Government, warmly welcome the delegates from various countries and delegates of international organizations who are devoting themselves in the public information activities. I wholeheartedly congratulate them on the successful progress of the conference.

The Pyongyang COMINAC has opened in a very grand and meaningful manner.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who invariably takes deep interest in the strengthening and development of the Nonaligned Movement, has personally attended and made a significant speech at the opening of the conference. The speech is a guiding principle comprehensively elucidating the fundamental problems and tasks arising from the public information activities of the nonaligned countries at present, and a work most precisely reflecting the aspiration and longing of the progressive people of the world.

The historical speech of the great leader received warm welcome and support from the various delegates attending the conference. The work is sure to evoke broad international repercussions.

Esteemed delegates:

The Pyongyang conference of information ministers opened at a historical moment when the Nonaligned Movement was entering a new phase of its activation.

It has been nearly three years since the third COMINAC was held in Havana. There have been many changes in the international arena and the overall situation proves that the fundamental ideals put up by the Nonaligned Movement and the public information activities of the nonaligned countries are just.

The public information organizations of the nonaligned countries have conducted active public information activities in conformity with the nonaligned ideals over the past years. They strongly encouraged the just cause of the world's peoples to oppose all sorts of domination and subjugation by the imperialists and to build a new

independent and prosperous world. They also contributed to the strengthening and development of the Non-aligned Movement.

Enhancing the role of the nonaligned countries' public information organizations today is of great significance.

The strengthening of the public information activities of the nonaligned countries strongly encourages and promotes the struggle of the world's progressive people to protect each country's sovereignty and dignity, to safeguard the rights and interests of the Nonaligned Movement, and to make the world independent.

The general situation prevailing in the international arena makes it incumbent upon the public information organizations of the nonaligned countries to invigorate the activities of the nonaligned news agencies pool and make the regional redistribution centers play a more effective role, holding as high as ever the banner of independence against imperialism and peace against war.

We are sure that the fourth COMINAC will prepare new strategies for enhancing each country's national information ability, for extending and strengthening cooperation and solidarity in the information field, and for actively displaying information activities on the international stage, thus serving as a significant momentum contributing to the establishment of a fair and just international information and communication order after putting an end to the imperialists' monopoly and autocracy.

Dear respected delegates,

You are delegates who came to our country to attend the information ministers conference and are our people's valued guests as well. You will be made to feel close by our people's friendship during your stay in our country. You will see the struggle being carried out by our people, who are vigorously advancing along the road of socialism that they themselves have chosen, filled with faith and optimism and upholding the banner of the *chuche* idea without wavering under the complicated situation in which foreign forces' ceaseless pressure and interference prevails.

With single-hearted unity, our people will resolutely protect and defend socialism of our own style, which is our life, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and under the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's wise leadership, and will, without fail, achieve the reunification of the country in the 1990s based on the principle of national independence according to the 10-Point Program of Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

Information bodies of nonaligned countries are greatly supporting and encouraging our just cause by broadly reporting our people's struggle for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. We will never forget this and are grateful to them.

It is the DPRK Government's invariable position to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the progressive peoples of the world. As it has done in the past, the government of our Republic will vigorously struggle to build a new, free, and peaceful world while firmly uniting with nonaligned countries and the progressive peoples of the world, upholding the banner of independence, peace, and friendship in the future.

I cordially wish you, the participants in the fourth COMINAC, greater success in your information activities.

I hope this conference will be successfully held with your active efforts and result in excellent fruits.

I propose that we drink a toast for friendship and unity among the people of nonaligned countries, for the strengthening and development of the nonaligned countries' information activities, for the longevity of the heads of the nonaligned countries represented by you, for the longevity of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, for the longevity of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, for the health of the many countries' delegates participating in this conference, and for the health of all comrades and friends with us here.

#### **Chinese, Cuban, Russian Media Carry Kim Speech**

*SK1806044893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421  
GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 18 (KCNA)—“Non-aligned Information Must Contribute to the People's Cause of Independence”, a speech of the great leader President Kim Il-song at the fourth Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries which opened in Pyongyang on June 15, was reported by foreign mass media.

The Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY quoted President Kim Il-song as saying in his speech that as long as there exists on the globe the force that seeks domination and intervention, aggression and plunder, the Non-aligned Movement must be developed continuously and further expanded and strengthened as the leading force for the building of an independent new world.

The XINHUA News Agency of China also reported the same content.

The Cuban News Agency PRENSA LATINA reported:

In his speech President Kim Il-song said the basic mission of non-aligned public information is to make an active contribution to the just cause of the people for independence, peace and social progress.

He said that by joint effort the non-aligned countries must improve the function and role of the international information organizations such as the Intergovernmental Council for information of the non-aligned countries and non-aligned news agencies pool,

which have been already established and put into operation, and adopt measures to further strengthen the international system for cooperation in information.

ITAR-TASS, the Japanese SANKEI SHIMBUN and the Iranian News Agency also gave publicity to the speech of President Kim Il-song.

#### **Delegates on Kim's Speech**

*SK1806114193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033  
GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 18 (KCNA)—“Non-aligned Information Must Contribute to the People's Cause of Independence”, the speech made by the great leader President Kim Il-song at the Fourth Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-aligned Countries, continues to evoke lively response from the participants in the conference.

Director of a Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture of Nigeria Fedelis Kibri Kaigama in a press interview said the speech of President Kim Il-song is a guideline which is of weighty significance in strengthening and developing the non-aligned information.

President Kim Il-song stressed that if international information centres are established in appropriate places on different continents, they will play an important role in eliminating the outmoded international information order and in establishing a new one, thus making effective contributions to promoting the cause of global independence, the director noted, saying this is, indeed, a just statement.

His speech, he went on, clearly indicates the orientation and practical ways for the information of the non-aligned countries today to make active contributions to the people's cause of independence.

Director General of the Ministry of Information Ibrahim Shahzadeh, heading the Jordanian delegation, said the developing reality today requires that mass media promote understanding among the peoples of the non-aligned countries, information service be developed rapidly in these countries and thus the role of the progressive information enhanced decisively. The speech of the great leader is a precious work based on a scientific analysis of the demand of the rapidly changing present situation, he stressed.

Member of the Iraqi delegation Abdul Jabbar al-Douri, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, said President Kim Il-song elaborated on the necessity of further expanding and developing the non-aligned movement and for the non-aligned countries to cooperate with each other in the information field and further strengthen South-South cooperation, and on the questions of principle which should be maintained there. This is a great encouragement to the entire participants in the conference, he added. Member of the PLO Executive Committee 'Ali Ishak, minister of youth and sports, said President Kim

Il-song's speech is a precious work giving an exposition of all the questions arising in developing the non-aligned information.

### **South Minister Addresses Human Rights in UN**

*SK1806112093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016  
GMT 18 Jun 93*

[“Absolute Boloney”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 18 (KCNA)—South Korean “Foreign Minister” Han Sung-chu, speaking at a UN World Human Rights Conference, reportedly blared that “human rights has reached the stage of maturity at last” in South Korea.

This is a shameless jargon distorting hard facts.

In South Korea at present, a large number of champions of democracy and pro-reunification patriots are suffering in prison. Among them are more than 80 long-term prisoners, some of them serving up to 43 years.

Only recently, the South Korean authorities mobilized combat police to block the road to Panmunjom, the venue of North-South student talks, and whisked away hundreds of students.

Han Sung-chu's remarks are nothing but a foolish attempt to conceal the fascist nature of the South Korean “civilian regime” and evade cold treatment and condemnation in the international community.

The South Korean authorities must give up their foolish attempt to veil the dark color of the “civilian regime” which is ruthlessly violating human rights.

And they must stop heinous suppression of the South Korean people and students who aspire after dialogue with the North and national reunification, and immediately release the long-term prisoners and all other imprisoned patriotic figures.

### **Japan's Plan for Security Council Seat Viewed**

*SK1806112393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036  
GMT 18 Jun 93*

[“Nefarious Scheme for Political Power”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 18 (KCNA)—Japan's attempt to obtain a permanent seat on the UN Security Council is a despicable behaviour of those who are lost to shame, an insolent attempt to become a political power, says MINJU CHOSON in a commentary today.

Japanese Prime Minister Miyazawa and authorities recently tried by hook or by crook to drum up “support” of other countries, blaring that Japan would “do her utmost, if necessary”, to “fulfil the responsibility as a permanent member of the UN Security Council”, the news analyst says, and goes on:

Japan has not even an elementary qualification to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council whose basic mission it is to serve for international peace and security.

In the past the Japanese imperialists ruthlessly wrecked peace and security in Korea and other Asian countries and arrested and killed guiltless people at random and harshly plundered the peoples in this region of their wealth.

It is ridiculous of Japan, a chief culprit of aggression and war, to claim the role of a political power in the international arena without so much as properly atoning for the past.

If Japan really intends to break away with the aggressive past and make a new start, it must clearly atone for the past, above all.

### **SPA Delegation Arrives in Ukraine 14 Jun**

*SK1706060693 Pyongyang Korean Central  
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 15 Jun 93*

[Text] A DPRK Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] delegation led by Chairman Yang Hyong-sop arrived in Ukraine on 14 June. Greeting the delegation at the airport were (Kruznets), first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, other functionaries in relevant sectors, and the DPRK ambassador to Ukraine.

The delegation left Tashkent that same day after winding up its visit to Uzbekistan. Seeing them at the airport were (Vugrov), deputy chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet, functionaries in relevant sectors, and the DPRK charge d'affaires ad interim to Uzbekistan.

### **Kim Yong-nam Receives Iranian Delegation**

*SK1806111893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037  
GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 18 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on June 17 met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance 'Ali Larijani.

### **Papers Welcome Thai Prince's Arrival**

*SK1806061193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436  
GMT 18 Jun 93*

[“Papers Welcome Friendship Envoy of Thai People”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 18 (KCNA)—Papers here today run editorials welcoming His Royal Highness Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon of the Kingdom of Thailand arriving in Pyongyang today.

They say that the visit of the crown prince at the invitation of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is an expression of the friendly

feelings of the Thai people for the Korean people and an important milestone in further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

The NODONG SINMUN editorial says:

The Thai people are now making success in the endeavours to build a developed country under the guidance of His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet.

A member nation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Thailand is directing efforts to the guarantee of peace and stability in this region and development of friendship and cooperation among the member nations of the organisation. And it is making strenuous efforts to promote friendship with other Asian countries and achieve the prosperity and development of Asia.

Respected His Royal Highness Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon enjoys deep respect and trust of the Thai people for his efforts for the development of Thailand and the strengthening of international friendship.

Announcing recently its decision to join the Nonaligned Movement, the Thai Government said that it supported the stand of this movement attaching importance to cooperation among the developing countries.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the achievements made by the Thai people in the building of a new society.

It is beneficial to the two peoples and conforms with the demand of the whole Asian people to strengthen and develop Korea-Thailand friendship.

The Thai people are deeply interested in the achievements gained by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The Korean people will make every effort in the future, too, to strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Thai people in accordance with the idea of independence, peace and friendship.

#### **Thai Crown Prince Arrives in Pyongyang**

*SK1806112793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041  
GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 18 (KCNA)—His Royal Highness Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon of the Kingdom of Thailand arrived here today for an official goodwill visit upon the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

His entourage includes Minister of Agriculture and Cooperation Nipphon Phromphan.

The Thai guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by a large crowd of working people in the city.

They were met at the airport by Vice-president Yi Chong-ok, Vice-premier Chang Chol, Vice-marshal of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin, other officials concerned and DPRK ambassador to Thailand Yi To-sop.

Thai ambassador to Korea Montri Chalichan and his embassy officials were also present.

A welcome ceremony for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon took place at the airport.

A great many of Pyongyangites with miniature flags of the two countries, bunches of flowers and portraits of the Crown Prince in their hands warmly welcomed the Thai guests on the streets shouting "Welcome to Wachiralongkon," and "Welcome, friendship".

The Crown Prince visited Korea in March last year.

#### **Kim Yong-nam Receives Departing Sudanese Envoy**

*SK1806045893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425  
GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 18 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam met and conversed with Sudanese Ambassador to Korea Anwar al-Hadi 'Abd-al-Rahman when the latter paid a farewell call on him Thursday [17 June].

#### **Kim Il-song Congratulates Iranian President**

*SK1606011693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514  
GMT 15 Jun 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today sent a message of greetings to 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani upon his reelection as president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

"Your reelection as president this time is an expression of respect and trust of the Iranian people for you," President Kim Il-song said.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations established between the two countries through the common struggle against imperialism would further develop, he wished the Iranian president a greater success in his work for building an independent, prosperous new Iran.

#### **Kim Il-song Receives Messages From Abroad**

*SK1606043993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408  
GMT 16 Jun 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received a solidarity letter from Peter Persaud, leader of the Amerindian Action Movement of Guyana, and solidarity messages from Leonel Mario Da Alva, chairman of the Democratic Convergence Party and Reflexion Group of Sao Tome and

Principe, and from Otote Gaston Mboyo, national chairman of the National Movement of the Genuine Lumumbist Combatants of Zaire, supporting the "10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country" put forward by him.

They expressed full support and solidarity for the 10-point programme, saying that it is a common program of the nation to pave the way for the reunification of the country by firmly uniting the Korean nationals, whether they be in the North or in the South or overseas.

The United States must withdraw its aggression forces and nuclear weapons from the Korean peninsula without delay, and the South Korean authorities must discard their policy of dependence upon outside forces and manifest their will to make the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea, they said.

They wholeheartedly wished President Kim Il-song good health and long life.

#### **Kim Il-song Receives Letters From Abroad**

*SK1706050793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409  
GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 17 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received a letter from participants in a solidarity meeting supporting the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country held in Sweden.

Noting that the "10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country" worked out by President Kim Il-song is a most important measure under the present situation, they say in the letter that the programme indicates the basis for the building of an independent, peaceful and neutral reunified Korea.

They expressed full support to the 10-point programme, saying that it accords with the present international situation heading for detente and reconciliation with the ending of the cold war.

A letter came to President Kim Il-song from the participants in the commissioning ceremony of the Taedonggang joint venture factory in Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

In the letter they fully support the "10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country" put forward by President Kim Il-song and hope for an early realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

They sincerely wish President Kim Il-song a long life in good health.

#### **Foreign Party Leaders Praise Style of Socialism**

*SK1606214093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502  
GMT 16 Jun 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (KCNA)—Foreign party leaders highly praised the Korean-style socialism after visiting Korea.

Boris Petkov, chairman of the Executive Council of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria (Marxist), said dear Comrade Kim Chong-il clearly indicates the road ahead of socialism with his clairvoyant, rare wisdom. "We became firmly convinced through the current visit of the invincibility and solidity of the Korean-style socialism," he added.

Miguel Mejia, secretary general of the United Left Movement of Dominica, said through the reality of the DPRK he felt in his heart the precious truth that socialism alone can bring a worthy life and happiness to the masses of the people.

Ruben Vera, chairman of the March 26 Movement of Uruguay, said:

"We will never forget the impressions we've got in Korea. For we have found the true way to socialism in Korea.

"However craftily the imperialists may maneuver, they cannot turn back the current of the development of history."

Branko Kitanovic, general secretary of the New Yugoslav Communist Movement, said he clearly saw the looks of Korea united in one mind behind dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and became more firmly convinced through it that the Korean-style socialism based on the *chuche* idea is invincible.

#### **Peruvian Socialist Leader Praises Workers Party**

*SK1706125693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014  
GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 17 (KCNA)—Guzman Rivera Castaneda, general secretary of the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Peru, said the banner of the three revolutions held aloft by the Workers' Party of Korea is the strong motive force of all the successes in Korea.

Giving his impressions of Korea, he said:

The Workers' Party of Korea has successfully carried out difficult and vast tasks of socialist construction, firmly adhering to the line of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

The great Comrade Kim Il-song propounded and developed the unique idea of the continued revolution and put forth the line of the three revolutions and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has further developed and enriched it.

In Korea, a large number of personnel with wide-range knowledge of the ideological, technical and cultural domains are trained systematically and dispatched to different fields of socialist construction, and the working level of incumbent officials is enhanced steadily through refresher courses.

The line of the three revolutions whose originality and validity have been fully proved in the whole process of the revolutionary struggle is, indeed, the banner of victory of socialism.

Only victory will always be in store for the great party which is forcefully advancing in the van of the times, flying high the three red banners, under the guidance of the great leaders, stressed the Peruvian party leader.

### **Daily Calls Japan's Conscription 'Bestial'**

*SK1806110593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006  
GMT 18 Jun 93*

[“Anti-human Criminal Act Must Face International Punishment”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 18 (KCNA)—The drafting of Koreans and “comfort women for the army” was an unethical, inhuman and inhumanitarian bestial act unprecedented in human history, says NODONG SINMUN today in a by-lined article. Such criminal act must be discussed on an international scale and face a deserving international punishment, the paper says, and goes on:

The drafting of Koreans and “comfort women for the army” by Japanese imperialism was a heinous anti-human, unethical criminal act; it is a problem not confined to the Korean people alone but an international issue related to whole mankind. Because the Japanese imperialists committed such hideous criminal acts in wanton violation of the publicly recognized international law.

During their occupation of Korea the Japanese imperialists drafted nearly six million Korean young and middle-aged people, or one-fourth of the then Korean population.

The then Japanese laws including the “National Mobilization Law” and “National Conscription Ordinance” which they made legal grounds to draft Koreans were all breach of regulations. Japanese imperialism also violated the international law concerning the “Treaty of Banning Forced Labour”, a convention of the International Labour Organisation.

In the “Wartime Mobilisation Law” they stipulated the forcible drafting of men aged from 12 to 60 and women from 12 to 40, squarely challenging the international law.

The drafting of Koreans and “comfort women for the army” by Japanese imperialism is liable to international punishment also because it was a criminal act of trampling upon human reason, conscience and morality. The

Japanese imperialists drafted more than 200,000 Korean women as “comfort women for the army”.

The Japanese Government, however, is trying to bury the arch crime of the past in the darkness of history by offering an insignificant amount of “relief fund”, not making a thorough probe into the truth behind the drafting of “comfort women” and others.

It is natural to discuss the problem of the drafting of “comfort women for the army” and others at the United Nations.

The progressive mankind should discuss the criminal violations of human right by Japanese imperialism as an international issue and correctly solve the problem so that such criminal human rights abuses may not be repeated.

### **KCNA Cites South Politician on Students**

*SK1706130093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002  
GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 17 (KCNA)—Kim Chong-pil, “representative of the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP)” of South Korea, on June 14 reportedly pressed home the need to take urgent “measures to uproot violent demonstrations of students”. Earlier, the authorities announced that they “would not permit any kind of rally” sponsored by the South Korean Federation of General Student Councils (“Hanchongnyon”), thus revealing their scheme to suppress it.

This means directing the sharp edge of suppression against “Hanchongnyon” which regards independence, democracy and reunification as the noble ideal of its activities. It is a despicable anti-national, anti-reunification criminal act to put down at the initial stage the righteous struggle of South Korean students.

As is known, students affiliated with “Hanchongnyon” on June 12 staged demonstrations to realize North-South student talks.

For the patriotic-minded students in the North and the South to meet with each other is to achieve reconciliation and unity between the fellow countrymen. This is very natural in view of the fellow countrymen’s ardent aspiration for reunification. There is nothing wrong in it.

Nevertheless, the South Korean authorities cracked down on the righteous struggle of patriotic students, thus making it plain that their much-touted talk about “improvement of North-South relations” and “reunification” is nothing but phrasemongering.

If the South Korean authorities really seek “civilian politics”, they must accept at an early date the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation advanced by the DPRK, scrap the “National Security Law” and immediately stop their suppression of “Hanchongnyon” and patriotic students’ struggle.

**South Students Committee Issues Statement***SK1806045093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430  
GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 18 (KCNA)—The Korean Students Committee on June 17 made public a statement denouncing the South Korean authorities who frustrated the June 12 North-South student talks and are hysterically cracking down upon the South side headquarters of the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification (Pomchonghaknyon) and the South Korean Federation of General Student Councils (Hanchongnyon) which had proposed and promoted the talks.

"The repressive campaign of the South Korean ruling quarters against 'Hanchongnyon' is an extension and escalation of their earlier moves to nip this organisation in the bud," the statement says, and continues:

"The Korean Students Committee expresses the hope that the South Korean students who have always been the flower of intelligence, the mirror of conscience and the banner of patriotism in the just struggle for the country and the nation, will fight on unyieldingly for independence, democracy and reunification in the future, too, repulsing any attempt to destroy 'Hanchongnyon'.

"The South Korean authorities must immediately stop the reckless suppression of 'Hanchongnyon' and dissolve the existing military fascist machines including the 'Security Planning Board'.

"The entire students in the northern half of Korea will firmly join hands with their fellow students in the South in the struggle to defend the South side headquarters of Pomchonghaknyon and 'Hanchongnyon' and realize the North-South student talks," declares the statement.

**KCNA Views New South Korean Student Group***SK1806111993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026  
GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 18 (KCNA)—The movement of the South Korean Federation of General Student Councils (Hanchongnyon) inaugurated some time ago in South Korea is drawing attention at home and abroad in the struggle to achieve independence and democracy in South Korea and accelerate national reunification.

"Hanchongnyon" held its inaugural ceremony at Korea University on May 28 with some 50,000 students from 187 universities and colleges in attendance and legally declared its foundation at home and abroad.

Its first chairman is Kim Chae-yong, chairman of the General Student Council of Hanyang University. Its

predecessor is the National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop), a mass organisation of students which had taken the lead in the movement for independence, democracy and reunification in South Korea.

With a view to assuming massive nature, "Hanchongnyon" reorganized itself into a united body with more than 1,800 delegates of general students councils as its members from Chondaehyop which was a consultative body of chairmen of General Students Councils.

In its action program "Hanchongnyon" said that it would develop in depth the student movement to suit the obtaining situation and the sentiments of the masses while carrying forward the line of independence, democracy and reunification pursued by Chondaehyop.

In the form of struggle, it takes the stand that it would mainly wage a peaceful struggle, but, if the present "regime" uses "reforms" for "government security", it would not rule out a tough struggle.

Its immediate tasks are to fight for the democratisation of education, the independence of campuses, the release of the prisoners of conscience, the abrogation of the "National Security Law" and a final stop to the "Team Spirit" military exercises.

It plans to expand the anti-American struggle into a massive struggle through the struggle for the vital rights of the people such as the opposition to the U.S. pressure for agricultural market opening, beside the campus-scale struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces.

And it set independent exchanges between students of the North and the South as one of its main goals and resolved to more powerfully wage the extensive movement for reunification.

After its inauguration, "Hanchongnyon" has called for a probe into the truth of the May 18 Kwangju resistance and the punishment of the principal culprits in the Kwangju massacre, initiated June 12 North-South student talks and resolutely fought to put it into practice.

**Daily Stresses Ideological Indoctrination Work***SK1806012193 Pyongyang Korean Central  
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0023 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[NODONG SINMUN 17 June editorial: "Let Us Substantively Carry Out Ideological Indoctrination Work To Vigorously Inspire the Masses To Implement the Party's Policy"]

[Text] For us to accelerate the general march movement to defend, protect, and glorify socialism of our own style by upholding the slogans of the party Central Committee announced on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the war victory, we should substantively carry out the ideological indoctrination work among the party members and workers to vigorously inspire their creative zeal and activeness.

It is a consistent policy of our party to substantively carry out the ideological indoctrination work. Ideology is the life of socialist society, and the success of all works is to depend on how we carry out the ideological indoctrination work.

During the entire period of leading the revolution and construction, our party attached unprecedented significance to the ideological revolution, and made great efforts to substantively carry out the ideological indoctrination work.

Under the energetic leadership of the party, formalism and outdated elements have been overcome in ideological indoctrination work and a new turning point has been effected.

Today in our country, all ideological works have been carried out with freshness in various forms and methods so as to touch the masses' heartstrings, and scientific nature and realism have been firmly guaranteed in the ideological work.

Only when we continuously develop achievements made in the party's ideological work can we make the ideological work display greater might and register a new upsurge in socialist construction.

From the outset, the ideological work was to handle the ideology of men. Therefore, it is important to substantively organize this work.

Unswerving loyalty, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, ardent patriotism, and the iron will of the people who are carrying out the revolution will be more highly demonstrated when the ideological work is substantively carried out among them.

At a time when the revolution and construction have been deepened and developed onto a higher stage, it has emerged as a more important demand to substantively carry out the ideological indoctrination work.

Our revolution is developing at a high stage to dye the whole society with one color [ilsaekhwa hada] of the *chuche* idea, and our people's political and ideological standard has been enhanced.

Our people, who broke through a long and arduous road of struggle while sharing destiny with the party, are keenly aware of what the party and the leader want and what the revolution demands. Our people resolved to dedicate everything to the party, to the fatherland, and to the revolution.

There are no such excellent people in the world as our people, whose loyalty to the party and the leader is lofty, whose revolutionary spirit is strong, and who assume the idea and intention of their leader as absolute truth. Therefore, all ideological works should be substantively carried out under the principle of clearly informing people of the party's ideas and intention, of developing realities, and of the demand of the situation in compliance with our people's lofty ideological and mental

world. By so doing, our ideological work can be a powerful ideological work which, with absolute trust in the people, inspires their revolutionary zeal to the maximum.

As has been shown in experience, the substantive ideological work will greatly impress the masses and bring about an excellent fruition. For all functionaries to substantively carry out the ideological work, they should deeply mingle with the masses by strapping on a knapsack just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did and should go deeply into the realities [hyonsilsoge kipi turogada].

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated: For the party's propaganda functionaries to substantively carry out the ideological indoctrination work, they should, above all, mingle with the masses by strapping on a knapsack just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did.

The ideological indoctrination work is work to move the hearts of the masses and to inspire them with ideology. Only when one deeply mingles with the masses can one realize what they think and how excellent our people are. Thus, one can carry out the ideological work in compliance with one's consciousness.

All functionaries should firmly arm themselves with our party's *chuche*-oriented outlook on the masses and should deeply mingle with them. They should explain and propagandize the party's policy while working together with workers and peasants.

All functionaries including party functionaries should precisely inform party members and workers of the party's intention, the demand of the revolution, the trend of the time, and the nation's situation as they are, in conformity with their lofty ideological and mental world.

In propagandizing the party's policy for increasing the production of coal, ore, iron, and steel and for concentrating efforts on farming, functionaries should make workers and peasants understand the essence of this policy by closely linking it with concrete realities in compliance with their psychological condition while working with them in the underground pits, the smelting furnaces, and the farming fields. Functionaries should actively make efforts to deeply mingle with producing masses, and functionaries engaged in ideological work and propaganda work should also join the workers and peasants.

In substantively carrying out the ideological work, it is important to deepen the comparison indoctrination [taebi kyoyang] of the masses in various forms and methods based on reality.

Our nation is endlessly prospering and developing under the wise leadership of the party and the leader. There are many things that we can be proud of in the realities of our nation. The guiding idea in our revolution is the greatest, and our socialism, which has embodied this guiding idea, is the most superior system.

Our nation is the only nation where all people are equally enjoying a happy life without any anxiety and worry about food, clothes, and shelter and without worries over learning and medical treatment.

Party organizations at each level should substantively carry out the indoctrination work by comparing our proud realities with that in South Korea and in the countries where capitalism was restored.

Party organizations and functionaries should vigorously carry out the indoctrination work to make party members and workers enhance loyalty to the party and the leader and deeply cherish faith in socialism based on the example of the lofty mental world of such unswerving revolutionaries as Comrade Yi In-mo.

For us to deepen the comparison indoctrination, we should apply various forms and methods, including visual aid propaganda, art propaganda, and guidance by explanation and dialogue. We should carry out the indoctrination work with actual factual materials and persuasive power so that they can be deeply inscribed in the hearts of the people.

It is important in substantively carrying out the ideological indoctrination work to make the best use of each opportunity and occasion. We have many significant commemorative days, including the anniversary of the founding of the party, national holidays, the anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, the anniversary of the war victory, and Constitution Day.

In each domain and each unit, there are historic sites of on-the-spot guidance of the great leader and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. All functionaries, including the party's propaganda functionaries, should make the most effective use of such opportunities and occasions and should vigorously carry out various indoctrination works including the indoctrination work to enhance loyalty to the party and the leader among party members and workers.

Party organizations at each level should carry out the ideological indoctrination work based on the urgent issues raised in implementing the revolutionary tasks. Because they carry out the ideological indoctrination work, they should see to it that visible success be attained in the practice of the revolution.

The important issue raised in our party's ideological work at present is to vigorously inspire all party members and workers to the struggle to accomplish the slogans of the party Central Committee on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the war victory.

Party organizations should clearly inform party members and workers of the decisions and intentions of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il reflected in each phrase and sentence of the slogans so that they become

unswerving revolutionaries with a thoroughgoing outlook on the leader through the struggle to implement the slogans, as well as genuine loyalists who uphold the party with practical feats.

This year is the significant year to mark the 40th anniversary of the war victory. The revolutionary zeal of our party members and workers to most brilliantly decorate this year in the history of our nation is extremely high.

Party organizations at each level and functionaries should substantively and constantly carry out the ideological indoctrination work in compliance with the party's intention and actual demands so that the might of our party's ideological work be displayed vigorously. Thus, they should effect a new upsurge in socialist construction.

### **State Makes Economic Construction 'Achievements'**

*SK1806010193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510  
GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, June 17 (KCNA)—Proud achievements have been registered in production and construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the approach of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War (July 27).

Entering this year, monthly and quarterly assignments have been overfulfilled in almost all domains of the national economy including metal, coal, mining, machinebuilding, electronics and automation, fisheries, textile and shoemaking industries.

Notably, the production of consumer goods has sharply increased in the light industrial sector thanks to the positive measure of the state to make an effective use of the existing production potentials.

Scores of industrial projects were completed. Among them are the sulphuric acid production system with an annual capacity of several tens of thousands of tons at the September 21 smeltery, the electronic chips production base at the Chongnyon electric appliances complex and the waterwheel production base at the Hamhung generating equipment spare parts factory.

Major projects—the construction of some 10 large-scale power stations, including the Namgang power station, the December thermal power station and the East Pyongyang thermal power station, over 20 coal mines and pits and the October 9 general steelworks—have been successfully pushed forward.

The electrification of the Hyesan-Manpo youth line and the Pyongsan-Kaesong line was completed and the Pyongyang-Kangdong road was opened to traffic.

Urban and rural construction has also progressed at a fast tempo.

The construction of 30,000 flats in the capital city and the monument to the victorious Fatherland Liberation War, due to be completed before the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the war, has reached the final stage.

Local cities including Namsinuiju, Kanggye, Hamhung, Nampo, Sariwon and Wonsan have been remodelled along modern lines and a large number of rural villages turned into ideal villages of socialism.

Foreigners who visit Korea are struck with admiration at the amazing reality of Korea which takes on a new shape year by year.

The Korean people now are consolidating their most advantageous socialism centred on the popular masses further still by bringing about a fresh upsurge in production and construction in hearty response to the calls of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea for creating a "speed of the general forward march of our-style socialism".

#### KCNA Reviews 18 June Pyongyang Press

SK1806060893 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0446  
GMT 18 Jun 93

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 18 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry a photo-accompanied report that the great leader President Kim Il-song received the secretary general of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea and his party and President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il received gifts from them.

According to papers, President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il received gifts from the heads of state and government, ministers of information and delegations of different countries.

An article of NODONG SINMUN deals with the deep loving care shown by the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to the bereaved family of Choe Il-hwa who actively assisted the revolutionary activities of the great leader in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Papers convey response of participants in the fourth Conference of the Ministers of Information of Non-aligned Countries (COMINAC) in Pyongyang to the historical speech of President Kim Il-song "Non-aligned Information Must Contribute to the People's Cause of Independence".

Papers give an account of a meeting held to mark the 20th anniversary of the on-the-spot guidance of President Kim Il-song to the Miru area, North Hwanghae Province.

NODONG SINMUN conveys words of foreign public figures and press media praising the noble popular virtues and of leadership traits of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Papers carry editorials welcoming the Korean visit of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon of the Kingdom of Thailand and his profile.

Papers highlights reports about innovations effected by working people across the country in production and construction in hearty response to the calls of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea upon the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

Papers give an account of the third-day session of the fourth Confernernce of the Ministers of Information of Non-aligned Countries in Pyongyang and a report about the sojourn of its participants in the city.

Papers report about the publication of a joint communique on the opening of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Djibouti and signing of agreements on cooperation in information services between the DPRK and Tanzania and between the DPRK and Uganda here.

NODONG SINMUN runs the third instalment of an article exposing the true color of the "Security Planning Board", a tool of "security of power" in South Korea.

MINJU CHOSON comes out with commentaries denouncing the suppression of the South Korean Federation of General Student Councils (Hanchongnyon) by the South Korean authorities and the attempt of Japan to become a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council.

Papers print an answer of a spokesman of the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs to a KCNA question about the disgraceful behaviour of the Japanese authorities taking issue with the results of the DPRK-USA talks.

Papers report about the support expressed in foreign countries to the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation and the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country and celebration of the the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War abroad.

According to the papers, the first session of the Cambodian constituent assembly was held and Cuba denounced the wrong "human rights policy" of the Western countries.

An article of NODONG SINMUN says that the anti-human crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists in the past including the drafting of "comfort women for the army" must face international punishment.

**South Korea****Presidential Adviser Departs for Washington**

*SK1806063893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0613 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] Seoul, June 18 (YONHAP)—Senior presidential secretary for foreign and national security affairs Chong Chong-uk left for the United States on Friday for discussions with U.S. officials on the visit to Seoul of U.S. President Bill Clinton for a summit July 10-11.

Chong is expected to meet National Security Adviser Anthony Lake and Robert Gallucci, assistant secretary of state for political and military affairs.

He will also exchange views on bilateral issues during his one-week visit. These issues include concerted measures against North Korea's nuclear development program, and a wide range of diplomatic, security and trade issues, including the recent high-level talks between the U.S. and North Korea in New York.

Chong is scheduled to return on June 24.

**Kim Chong-il's Portrait Displayed in Embassies**

*SK1706142293 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1305 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[By reporter Yi Tong-sik from Beijing]

[Text] Portraits of Kim Chong-il have been placed side by side with portraits of Kim Il-song in all the North Korean embassies in foreign countries. It therefore seems that Kim Chong-il's external position has been changed. This fact has been disclosed at today's news conference with foreign reporters given by the North Korean Embassy in Beijing where Ambassador Chu Chang-chun elaborated on Kim Il-song's speech.

It was confirmed by foreign reporters that portraits of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il have been placed side by side on the wall of the North Korean Embassy in Beijing. They were seen in the close vicinity behind Ambassador Chu Chang-chun who gave a news conference on 17 June.

That North Korea has begun hanging portraits of Kim Chong-il indicates that Kim Chong-il has begun to represent North Korea in place of Kim Il-song who is 81 years old. It seems that North Korea's decision is designed to intentionally formalize the fact that he represents North Korea.

**Paper Interviews ROK Ambassador to PRC**

*SK1306141593 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 12 Jun 93 p 5*

[Interview with ROK Ambassador to PRC Hwang Pyong-tae by Beijing-based correspondent Kim Chung-kun; date, place not given]

[Text] [Kim Chung-kun] How do you feel about coming to China, and what is your first impression of this country?

[Hwang Pyong-tae] I was dazed for a while after being appointed as ambassador, but I am now keenly aware of the heavy responsibility. After I arrived, I noted that although the relations between the two countries are still in the beginning stage, the relations are developing satisfactorily. I consider this very fortunate. I had an impression that China could do nothing with us without thinking about North Korea first.

[Kim] How did you feel about President Jiang Zemin's understanding of Korea when you presented your credentials to him?

[Hwang] I have been given extraordinarily warm hospitality in terms of protocol by the Chinese since I arrived. I had the opportunity to present my credentials within seven days of my arrival. At that time, President Jiang shared 30 minutes with me to discuss relations between the two countries. People say this was very exceptional in terms of the diplomatic practice here. President Jiang expressed great interest in President Kim's reform drive. He asked me to play not only a diplomatic role but also the role of an "all-round ambassador," including political, economic, educational, and cultural. He also expressed his willingness to meet President Kim soon, who is successfully leading the era of civilian politics.

[Kim] What is your view on future cooperation between the ROK and China in connection with the North Korean nuclear issue?

[Hwang] North Korea's nuclear question is a regional issue directly connected to ROK and PRC interests. At the same time, it is an issue linked to the international community, going beyond its region. Therefore, both the ROK and China have unavoidable restrictions. Our position is that we would be helpless if international sanctions are imposed on North Korea if it refuses nuclear inspection and stubbornly insists on withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT]. However, China is adhering to the position of opposing physical sanctions against North Korea, so there is certainly a subtle difference in our positions. Nevertheless, both the ROK and China have the same basic view that there should not be nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula, that war should not break out there, and that isolating and collapsing North Korea is not desirable for reunification. Therefore, I do not think there will be serious problems between the ROK and China over measures to cope with North Korea's nuclear issue.

[Kim] When the new government was inaugurated, there was speculation that you would be appointed to an important cabinet position, but you were unexpectedly appointed as ambassador to China. Is there any special reason for this?

[Hwang] I do not know the reason, because it was up to the president's discretion. When we were in opposition

circles, President Kim and I had worked secretly for three months in 1989 before we visited the former Soviet Union and for six months during the merger of three political parties. I guess the president might have thought I would be appropriate in foreign affairs based on the judgment he made during that time.

[Kim] As an economic expert, what do you think about the line of reform and opening up currently being carried out in China?

[Hwang] Reforming and opening a society will inevitably cause ideology to retreat. As for "the socialist market economy system," for which China advocates creativity, more importance is attached to a "market economy system" than to the adjective "socialist." China has so far been able to unite its vast territories and enormous number of people through a powerful ideology called communism and through the charisma of its leaders, including Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping. My opinion is that the only way for China to replace such ideology and individual leadership is to observe more faithfully the market economy principle and to initiate local economic autonomy. In other words, China's central government should seize the political, diplomatic, and military domains while respecting the economic and cultural characteristics of local areas and communities. China should then attempt to make its system flexible so that its line for reform and opening up can be pushed without running aground.

[Kim] Our people are visiting China frequently since we established diplomatic relations, and they have contradictory views on Chinese markets. One view attaches great importance to the markets by regarding them as a great potential, while the other is skeptical about the future of Chinese markets, discounting its potential and the interest to be gained from cooperation with China. What do you think?

[Hwang] We should open our way into China. This is our mutual destiny. In other words, we should seek mutual supplements and benefits. If one tries to advance to China because of a fascination for cheap labor and in order to gain short-term profits, one is doomed to fail because of the boomerang effect. Therefore, our businessmen should consider what we should give to and take from China based on the technological development of each country and what the long-term benefits would be to each side. We should be aware that the ROK and China, starting from cooperative relations in capital, are now in the stage of industrial cooperative relations.

[Kim] I understand that a plan for a Northeast Asian economic community, in which the ROK, China, and Japan will participate, is being studied in a bid to cope with the worldwide trend toward economic blocs. What is your view on this?

[Hwang] It is not as easy to form an economic community as one might think. Even the European Community, which has maintained close economic relations with one

another for several hundred years, faces various problems, a situation that existed even before the North American Free Trade Agreement. As for China, which is still in the preliminary stage of opening up, a definite view has not been formulated even among the relevant countries as to the direction of China's line of reform and opening up. This being the case, how can such a plan be formulated that can foresee the far, distant future? I believe that a common denominator will certainly emerge and an economic pattern will be formulated gradually in this region while satisfactorily carrying out mutual cooperation in technology, capital, and trade. In other words, the Northeast Asian economic cooperation structure should be formed naturally through "practice," not through an "artificial attempt."

[Kim] Since the disintegration of the Soviet Union, China has purchased military equipment from Russia on several occasions and built up its Navy and Air Force. As a result, China's neighbors are very worried about this. Would you comment?

[Hwang] Let us suppose China's annual defense budget is 10 times its current amount, which China has made public. The new amount would be \$75 billion. Still, considering China's size and the amount of the defense budgets of other powerful countries, you do not need to take a jaundiced view of China's defense budget. Given China's reality, I think industrial investments take precedence over defense expenditures. Therefore, China's military buildup was intended for its outlying districts, self-defense, and internal security.

[Kim] You failed to win a parliamentary seat in the recent general elections and are now serving as an ambassador. Your political career has been suspended. Do you have any plans for the future?

[Hwang] As ambassador to China, I will try to publicize a "new Korea" to China and make every effort to contribute to reunification, President Kim Yong-sam's goal, while I am serving in Beijing, the center of diplomacy toward North Korea. I want to return to politics to contribute to political development after serving in Beijing.

#### **Israel Proposes Dialogue With DPRK on Weapons**

*SK1806000593 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean  
2215 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[UPI/YONHAP from Jerusalem]

[Text] Israeli officials said today: In order to make North Korea stop supplying weapons to Syria and Iran, Israel has proposed helping North Korea reduce its international isolation [kukje koribul wanhwa sikyo] and holding diplomatic dialogue [oegyojok taehwa] with that country.

Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman (Lati Kamjo) said today that Israel is concerned about North Korea's

supply of weapons to these countries. He also said that if Israel and North Korea reach an agreement on this issue, it will be advantageous to the entire world.

The spokesman said that the purpose of Israel's contact with North Korea is to make North Korea stop supplying missiles and weapons of mass destruction to some Mid-eastern governments.

### Foreign Minister Discusses 'New Diplomacy'

SK1506005793 Seoul SINDONG-A in Korean June 93  
pp 226-242

[Interview with Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu by Chong Chong-mun: "Possibility Exists That North Korea Will Return to the Nonproliferation Treaty"]

[Han] It was the day of the 19 April incident [the 1960 protest against fraudulent presidential elections that eventually led to President Syngman Rhee's resignation]. Students that had flowed out of the Seoul National University [SNU] School of Physics campus in Tong-sung-tong formed a scrum and arrived at the front of Kyongmudae (today's Chongwadae). Bullets began to fly toward them. Present at this historic event was Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, then a third-year student in the Department of Diplomacy. Foreign Minister Han later wrote of Korea's political situation around the time of 19 April. Now Foreign Minister Han of the "19 April Generation" sits in the command tower of Korea's foreign policy.

People require change. Yet there are some precious things that must never change: pureness and enthusiasm. In this regard, Foreign Minister Han has not changed. The pureness that was with him as he stood in front of Kyongmudae during the 19 April incident is with him today, and he has all the enthusiasm of a real hard-charger. Ostensibly he is quiet and soft. Yet inside there is a stronger side. Even while serving as a professor at Koryo University, Han spent much time at international conferences and seminars. Han already knows from his knowledge and experience just what the world is like.

Han's views have occasionally been revealed to the public through his columns. His articles in not only domestic newspapers and magazines but also in the U.S. weekly current affairs magazine NEWSWEEK provide an excellent indication of his thoughts and views. Han has simultaneously been a scholar and a journalist.

Han has now entered the Foreign Ministry, a place teeming with many of his classmates from Kyonggi High School and SNU. He is also there at an important time when Korea's diplomacy is facing some of its greatest challenges. Although currently struggling with the most pressing issue facing Korea, the North Korean nuclear issue, it is no exaggeration to state that preparing for the post-unification era is one of the new ultimate challenges of Korea's diplomacy that awaits him. Han is known both as an essentially conservative yet at the same time

flexible individual. Because of this flexibility, he sometimes can change his opinion on subjects. Yet his philosophical basis and strong drive make others view him as a trustworthy individual.

I met with Han early in his term, at a time when he was very busy with the National Assembly being in session. There were more visitors waiting outside the minister's office when we met.

[Chong Chong-mun] Many people are now saying that this is an extremely important time as far as diplomacy goes. To talk face-to-face at such an important time is, I believe, very significant. There are many pending diplomatic issues, and with you being a new minister, your words and actions are the focus of the attention not only of Koreans but of people throughout the world. Thinking about it, a discussion with the foreign minister cannot help but be serious and austere. Even so, shall we try starting with some light talk.

[Han Sung-chu] Sure. You would not happen to be attempting to ask me something later after I have let down my guard, would you (laughs)?

[Chong] After entering SNU's Department of Politics in 1958, you went into the Department of Diplomacy in 1959 after the Department of Politics and the Department of Diplomacy split. What were you focusing on when you made that decision, becoming a career diplomat or a scholar?

[Han] You said you would ask something light to start. That is not an easy question to answer. At a previous meeting of Department of Diplomacy alumni, a similar question arose. I answered that I was in the military at the time of the department split, and that one of my friends who is now in the business world wrote my name on the list for the Department of Diplomacy (laughs). This is a true answer, but somehow I need to come up with a more plausible answer for the SINDONG-A, do I not (laughs)? Rather than thinking about whether I would become a scholar or a diplomat, I simply planned on studying international relations and contributing to my country either as a scholar or by participating in diplomatic matters directly. This was because of the difficult situation our country faced at the time. As I graduated, I felt that I needed to study just a little bit more.

[Chong] The Foreign Ministry is known as a place that is very defensive of its own turf. How do you feel the people thought about the rise of an outsider to the minister position?

[Han] I thought there would be disapproval, and I felt that such feelings would be understandable. However, it appears not to be as bad as I originally thought. My adaptation to the position seems smooth as well.

[Chong] There are some who see your rise to the foreign minister position as a result of your relationship with the president. Do you have a special relationship with him?

[Han] I have no special relationship with the president. Is it not wrong to be talking like this, though (laughs)? I guess I need to develop such a relationship in the future through my work.

#### **Harmony of Consistency and Change Is the Key**

Was the foreign minister expecting more common-sense questions? Beginning with a personal question, the time took much longer than expected. Yet the answers were laced with humor and proceeded smoothly. Han requested, "Please stop asking such 'light' questions and move on to the heavy ones." Then he would mix in jokes, such as, "That appears easy to answer." This was entirely different from the non-professionals of the past who moved straight from the military into government positions with no expertise.

[Chong] When you took office, you expressed your aspiration to carry out a "new diplomacy" befitting a New Korea. Although it is strange to affix the character "new" to diplomacy, what is the new administration's foreign policy direction or basis that makes it different from that of the past? You have previously called for diversification and multi-dimensionalization of diplomacy. Specifically how do you plan on guiding diplomacy?

[Han] Now you are really asking the questions (laughs). I believe that diplomacy has two aspects: consistency and change. The problem lies in how to attain harmony between these two aspects. Security and economics are also diplomatic issues shared by all nations. Korea also has the additional need for unification diplomacy aimed at overcoming the division of our nation. I believe that our diplomacy in the future must be established and executed with a concrete conceptualization, a strategic approach, a separation of ends and means, consistency, and a long-term perspective.

Also, foreign policy must be pursued while avoiding unnecessary adherence to procedure. Tangible goals and national interests must be pursued. I feel that it would be difficult to follow the customs and practices of the past.

As for the diversification and multi-dimensionalization of diplomacy, in the past our relations with the United States occupied nearly all of our diplomacy. Now I believe we are at a stage where we must diversify our diplomacy without damaging our relations with the United States. Furthermore, although there is no need to emphasize just how important security is to us as long as the Korean peninsula is divided and even after unification, the relative importance of security in our foreign policy must be adjusted and our diplomacy must become multi-dimensional through such means as international economic cooperation. In a word, even in making our diplomacy diversified and multi-dimensional, the harmony of consistency and change I discussed earlier must be maintained.

With the international situation becoming increasingly complex, I believe that our diplomacy must be based

upon certain principles and philosophy to arrive effectively at such goals. I believe that the "new diplomacy" of a new Korea must identify its special characteristics through such principles and philosophy. I feel that one major reason our diplomacy in the past has focused on visible vice substantial results is perhaps because the importance of principles and philosophy was overlooked.

[Chong] Security issues would be the one area to which you as foreign minister must pay the most attention, wouldn't it? What are the policy priorities of security? Will they be the same for the post-unification era?

[Han] At this point it is axiomatic that with the existence of the North Korean nuclear threat, the number one area of interest in diplomacy is security. Although I feel there is a need to make adjustments to our foreign policy which until now has been dedicated wholeheartedly to security, this certainly is not intended to imply that security issues must fall back in foreign policy priority. What I mean to state is that we must pay closer attention to other foreign policy objectives such as economic diplomacy and improving our international standing, all while continuing to place utmost priority on security issues. If the North Korean nuclear issue should be solved and significant progress be made in substantial relations between North and South Korea, then I believe that our security environment will improve significantly as well. Security issues can become more pluralistic and diversified.

Although it is still premature, the very first foreign policy objective for a unified Korea as a medium-sized state situated among stronger states would be to establish an independent foreign policy with security and other relationships based upon partnership. Even should international politics during the 21st century not be characterized by power struggles or a balance of power between nations as it has been in the past, it is expected that politics based on geopolitical strength will remain to a significant degree, particularly in Northeast Asia. In such a situation, I believe that security issues will remain diplomatic objectives that cannot be ignored.

#### **Greater Role for Foreign Ministry Than Previously Thought**

After graduating from SNU, Minister Han went on to the University of California at Berkeley where he received his doctorate in political science. He went on to the University of New York as a professor, after which from 1978 he taught at Koryo University. Han is widely known for his English language ability, an ability that surprises even Americans. Both domestically and internationally, Han has made a name for himself as a prominent columnist.

[Chong] You have written many good articles about Korean politics and diplomacy before you entered the Foreign Ministry. Having done that, what is it like now that you have assumed the responsibilities of foreign

minister? Are there many differences experiencing diplomacy first-hand from what you had thought on the outside?

[Han] I have discovered many new things. First, since I have always had an interest in foreign affairs and have participated indirectly in the work of the Foreign Ministry, I thought that I knew quite a bit and had a good understanding of foreign relations and international politics. It was after I finally began working that I discovered that there were many things I did not know and needed to learn.

On the outside, I often thought that the degree of participation and the role of the Foreign Ministry in the policy decisionmaking process was inadequate. Yet having joined the ministry, I feel that this has not been the case. There are many issues that must be decided at the Foreign Ministry level and on which the ministry must take the lead. Those at the ministry are, in reality, doing such work. I felt there were differences between my previous impressions and reality in this regard. This may be because Korea's national or diplomatic power has grown that much, because of the unique characteristics of the new government, or because my understanding of the actual operations of the ministry was indeed narrow.

[Chong] There are numerous issues in the area of diplomacy not only in Korea but throughout the world that are becoming increasingly difficult to delineate. For example, economic diplomacy is an area primarily handled by offices dealing with economics such as the Ministry of Trade and Industry. Security or military issues are handled by the Ministry of Defense. Overseas information activities are handled by the Ministry of Information. If the Foreign Ministry were to handle all these areas, then it would be an incredibly large organization. Could you please delineate just what tasks, perhaps we can call them unique tasks, the Foreign Ministry should handle?

[Han] Normally when we speak of diplomacy, we include policy formulation and implementation as well as the process of negotiation that takes place in the process of implementation. The Foreign Ministry must take charge of the negotiation and implementation aspects. I also believe that the degree of participation by the Foreign Ministry in policy making or content itself differs slightly depending on the issue. In the case of trade issues, not only is there a need for specialization, there is a need for participation by the appropriate authorities that oversee such issues domestically. Thus there is a need for participation by concerned offices. Having done that, implementing the policy that has been established and negotiating are the two areas that are, of course, the responsibility of the Foreign Ministry. The North Korean nuclear issue, the most pressing foreign policy issue these days, is an issue that also falls under the purview of the National Unification Board and the Ministry of National Defense. It is at once a North-South issue and an international issue in which relations with

the United States, Japan, China, Russia, and international organizations such as the United Nations are extremely important. Accordingly, the relative weight that the Foreign Ministry holds as far as the context of the policy as well as its implementation and bargaining is great.

The role of the Foreign Ministry will therefore change according to the issue. The degree of participation also may change based on what aspect of the overall concept of foreign policy is being discussed. However, I can state that the role of the Foreign Ministry is large, and the breadth and depth of activities are much wider and deeper than what I had thought on the outside.

#### Need To "Formalize" [chonggyu-hwa] Diplomacy

[Chong] I believe that the position or strength of the Foreign Ministry has also been influenced in many cases by the character of the foreign minister. Thus in the past there were instances where issues involving negotiations that could have and indeed should have been under the primary purview of the Foreign Ministry were handled by other agencies, though some of these were cases where there was either a functional or mission overlap between ministries. The truth is that even on negotiations of utmost importance, there were instances where negotiations were handled either by someone other than the Foreign Ministry or even without the Foreign Ministry's knowledge depending on the objectives of the regime. As the first foreign minister in the era of civilian government, I feel that strengthening the capabilities of the Foreign Ministry and reclaiming its proper role is as important a topic as diplomatic negotiation capabilities. Shall we call it reclaiming the Foreign Ministry's lost territory? How do you feel?

[Han] To be quite honest, I too share a similar impression of the past. However, when we talk of the Foreign Ministry claiming its proper role, we are not talking about gaining or expanding its territory. Organizations that are not tasked with foreign relations can sometimes easily damage the national interests by participating in diplomatic matters. Thus there is a need to formalize diplomacy. There is strong determination to remedy this situation. I still feel the need to do so, and employees of the Foreign Ministry also recognize this problem.

Because such practices have accumulated over a long period of time, and because bureaucratic interests are so deeply intertwined, I feel that it will require considerable effort. Much has changed already. One notable example is the policy field, where now the Foreign Ministry can be said to have found its proper role.

[Chong] As the foreign minister, integrating, adjusting, and fine-tuning also appears to be an important task. It is natural for foreign service officers in the field who are out on the front lines to emphasize the importance of each of the countries that they are stationed in. One example is the much talked about theory of Korea establishing an equidistant diplomacy between the

United States and China [mi-chung tunggori woigyoron] as put forth by our ambassador to China. There therefore is a need for the Foreign Ministry's headquarters, particularly you as foreign minister, to take these many differing and asymmetric opinions and fine-tune them so that they are balanced, and upon that foundation establish and implement policy. This is a difficult yet important task to expect. In that regard, some say there is merit in appointing a career foreign service officer to the position of foreign minister, while simultaneously bemoaning such a person's policy-making ability.

[Han] There can be a tendency to be partial toward a nation with which one is related, or in the administrative realm to show favor to someone with whom one has worked. One expression I discovered upon coming to the Foreign Ministry is the term "history." This refers to the countries to which an individual has been posted or to the people with whom that individual has worked.

I believe I have an advantage in objectivity having come from the outside. Many people appear to have an image of me as a specialist on the United States. It is true that I did spend a long time studying and teaching in the United States. However, while I was in school, I spent time in various organizations such as serving as president of the Association of Korean and Southeast Asian Studies and head of the European Community Research Center. I also visited China, Russia, and other places. I therefore believe that I have a balanced feeling for all regions.

Thus, I can be sensitized enough to ensure that one country within a region is not overemphasized, while attaining a balance in the conflicting demands between states and between regions. I feel it will not be that difficult to fine-tune foreign policy so that it maximizes our best interests.

[Chong] This may not be the exact expression I am looking for, but somehow I feel that a country's ability to fine-tune its foreign policy lies in that country's diplomatic potential and tradition. That is what makes the so-called larger countries large diplomatic countries. In Korea's case, only recently have our diplomatic horizons expanded as we search for our proper position in the international arena. Is this not the case? At this critical juncture, there are great expectations being placed on your abilities.

[Han] You are being excessively complimentary. If I may add, when a person is appointed to be ambassador to Japan, China, or Russia, I believe it is natural and indeed necessary for that person to support and represent that country as long as it is not to an excessive degree. Even among those people who are working here in Korea, there has not been one instance where I felt that anyone either favored, was prejudiced for or against, or showed partiality toward a specific region or country in which they had worked, although this was a realization I came to only after arriving at the Foreign Ministry.

#### **Impressed by the Ability of Diplomatic Bureaucrats**

With comments like these, what are Minister Han's impressions of foreign service officers? I asked him what type of person should become a diplomat. This question indirectly allows one to surmise just how Han perceives himself sitting atop the command post overseeing diplomacy.

[Han] A foreign service officer, above all else, must be a person who can collect information on the international political situation and, through analysis, ascertain just what position we should take and what direction we should head. He also must have bargaining skills to include fluency in a foreign language so as to make other countries understand our policies and to convince them to act in a direction that we desire. Goodwill is also an important factor that cannot be excluded, since diplomacy is a process of cooperation in which multiple parties interact. Yet above all of these factors that are unique to the foreign service officer, I believe that basic character as a human being is most important. In a word, I believe that this important character is fidelity. I emphasized this point during my inauguration ceremony.

[Chong] As long as we are talking about this, I will ask you one more question. There is some criticism that many of our foreign service officers do not do much work and they have only a vague understanding of the issues. How do you feel? Also, what concept for reform of the Foreign Ministry's administrative system such as personnel, organization, and manpower do you have? Some say there are too many resident officers in overseas consulates and their rank is too high. Do you have a plan for improving the system?

[Han] After assuming the foreign minister position, I have been most impressed by the outstanding judgment and detailed job proficiency of the expert foreign service bureaucrats as they dealt with such complex issues as establishing a strategy to deal with the North Korean nuclear issue and trade issues with the United States. I really was surprised. Their abilities were much greater than I had thought they were before I came into the ministry.

Thus, I feel that an even more pressing issue is the need to improve morale and create an environment conducive to work. First, I do believe there is need and room for basic reform within the Foreign Ministry itself. One example would be either abolishing or simplifying the promotion system. In many developed countries, there is no promotion system since personnel manpower management of foreign service officers is adequately accomplished through rotating assignments between the field and headquarters. There is also a need to create a smaller, more elite foreign service corps while massively increasing the number of administrative support personnel. In most countries, the ratio of foreign service officers to administrative personnel is over 1:2. In the case of Korea, that ratio is only 1 to 0.8. This is what I

am thinking of when it comes to reform. There also is a draft reform proposal that sees a need to expand the number of independent government offices, being as they are representative organs for Korea overseas, as well as developing our diplomacy through such means as the rational improvement of the resident officer system. I intend to proceed with this reform only through prudent study and discussion with the employees of the Foreign Ministry since this is a major issue that also requires consultation with other concerned ministries.

[Chong] Although the same is true to some degree in domestic policy, in diplomacy there can be no interruptions: it is a continuing process. Some point out that in the process of placing emphasis on diplomacy toward the communist bloc such as the Soviet Union and East Europe during the Sixth Republic, relations with the United States became estranged and this was not in our national interests. Later, of course, this was normalized to some degree. How do you feel? Although this liability has been reduced with the emergence of a new government, do you not feel that there is either a lack of understanding or a lack of dialogue [taehwa] between Korea and the United States?

[Han] As two sovereign countries, Korea and the United States cannot be seen as having coinciding opinions in all aspects. However, especially in the area of the North Korean nuclear issue that has escalated recently, I believe that mutual support and harmonization of policies is taking place to a maximum degree. When I was on the outside I too had some apprehensions concerning ROK-U.S. relations. However, at the very least it is no exaggeration to state that there have been no difficulties in cooperation or adjusting opinions between our two countries during either my visit to the United States to talk about the nuclear issue or in the process of consulting with the United States since taking over as foreign minister.

The United States approaches the nuclear issue within their world-wide strategy of denuclearization and non-proliferation. In our case, we concentrate on denuclearization, safety, and prevention of war on the Korean peninsula. I hear some people who ask how two countries in this situation can agree on all aspects. There can, at times, be instances where one side leans toward emphasizing its own position. I still believe, however, that the greatest possible degree of cooperation between our two countries is taking place and will continue to do so in the future as well.

#### **How Can We Solve the North Korean Nuclear Issue?**

The conversation turned naturally to the North Korean nuclear issue. This is not just an issue between North and South Korea. It is an international issue that involves both peripheral countries as well as international agencies. It is also the greatest pending issue at this time. Although Minister Han denied it, there are some observers throughout society saying there are differences

of opinion between Korea and the United States when it comes to methodology on dealing with this issue.

[Chong] Some U.S. media have reported that while the United States tends to advocate a hardline approach in dealing with the North Korean nuclear issue, in contrast South Korea and China have leaned toward appeasement. Is this true?

[Han] Even domestically there are hardliners and moderates on this issue: would not the same be true for the United States? The expression appeasement [yuhwa] is incorrect. At the government-to-government level, I myself see no great difference in the perceptions or methods for solving this problem.

[Chong] Some feel that the government is too optimistic when it comes to solving the North Korean nuclear issue.

[Han] The North Korean nuclear issue is an important issue that could enormously influence our security and the entire gamut of North-South relations. The government is working hard toward unity, forming a consensus among cabinet members and other officials below the president so as to rationally resolve this issue in the quickest possible time. That being said, it is not desirable to create an excessive sense of crisis or to implant uneasiness among the people because of this issue. It certainly would not be regrettable if somewhere within the overall position of this government—a government that has agonized repeatedly over this issue—there has been a ray of optimism.

It is no exaggeration to state that since North Korea first instigated the nuclear issue, not a single day has passed in which our government has not closely cooperated with allies and international agencies. Although it may be taboo to state confidently that we can lead this issue to a satisfactory conclusion, we are doing our best with a positive posture and an elaborate strategy to move toward desirable results. I believe that the possibilities exist for this to succeed.

[Chong] During your visit to the United States, you proposed five policies of appeasement toward North Korea [taebuk yuhwa-chaek]. These included reduction [chukso] in the Team Spirit Exercise, acceptance of nuclear inspections at U.S. Forces Korea facilities, and an expansion of North-South exchange. There was some criticism that our government played its bargaining cards too early in an attempt to solve the North Korean nuclear issue. There were also some indications of dissatisfaction on the U.S. side as well with such a negotiating style... Essentially, we have shown the bargaining cards that we hold. Is this not problematic as far as bargaining ability goes?

[Han] I feel that rather than appeasement policy, the expression inducement policy [yudo-chaek] is more appropriate. An appeasement policy, as seen in Great Britain's foreign policy toward Hitler's Germany early on, means passively accommodating the demands of a counterpart who is either in a stronger or equal position.

An inducement policy is one in which a country attempts to convince a smaller country that is isolating itself not to touch off a dangerous situation.

The North Korean nuclear issue does not involve an active strategy established from the position of a stronger nation. It is generally perceived as a dangerous adventure by a weaker nation seeking to avoid a difficult situation. In such a case, we must clearly put forth a position based upon principles. However, I feel there is danger in applying all-out pressure. Moreover, is the nuclear issue not also an issue between two peoples of the same race? The best method in the end is to harmoniously apply the two strategies of pressure and persuasion.

We also must remember, I believe, that we are not negotiating with a rational counterpart. Somehow we find ourselves in the position of having to solve this problem with a North Korea that is making irrational decisions amidst isolation and economic difficulty. We are essentially faced with a difficult situation in which we must judiciously apply pressure and persuasion, coerciveness and encouragement.

[Chong] According to recent press reports, the high-level talks between the United States and North Korea are being handled independently. Is this something our side desires?

[Han] The North Korean nuclear issue is an extremely important issue. We have stated on several occasions that all rational means can be considered, to include contact between the United States and North Korea, as long as those means contribute to solving this issue. There is a need for consultation and fine-tuning between Korea and the United States on the issue of U.S.-North Korean talks. We are extremely satisfied with the close-knit relations and continuous fine-tuning of opinions between Korea and the United States on this matter. The process or contents of consultation between our two countries is evidenced even in minutely detailed positions, and is being conducted simultaneously at various levels. As far as contacts go, the immediate goals, strategy, and concrete responses of the United States coincide with our opinions. This was reconfirmed during my latest visit to the United States.

There will likely be contact between the United States and North Korea after the resolution is passed by the U.N. Security Council. This contact must be seen as complying with the order of the U.N. Security Council resolution that calls for all nations to cooperate toward solving the North Korean nuclear issue.

#### What Is China's Role?

[Chong] In resolving the North Korean nuclear issue, I believe that the roles of the United States and China are important. There are indications of differences in approach to this issue between the two sides. While the United States approaches this as an international issue termed nuclear nonproliferation, China appears to adhere steadfastly to its perception of this as a bilateral

or regional issue. Will it be possible to attain harmony between these two points of views and elicit a solution to the North Korean nuclear issue?

[Han] I too am aware there is a difference in approach between the United States and China. However, I confirmed through my visit last month to the United States and through ROK-PRC foreign minister talks that there are no major differences in basic perceptions between our position and either China or the United States. China opposes North Korean nuclear development, and believes that this problem must definitely be solved. China shares the perception that should North Korea arm itself with nuclear weapons, there will be enormous repercussions for the region as well as for the whole world. Korea has concentrated its diplomatic efforts on solving this issue based upon the basic perceptions and objectives shared by the United States and China. I believe we are having considerable success in this regard.

[Chong] Since we are talking about China, I would like to add one more word. Although you have strongly emphasized China's role and influence in solving the North Korean nuclear issue, there are some who are concerned that we may be depending too much on China and are being drawn into depending on their support. Do you really believe that China has that much influence on North Korea, and that they will come out in the direction that we are expecting them to in solving the North Korean nuclear issue?

[Text] [Han] I believe that the role and cooperation of China, sharing as it does a long border with North Korea and maintaining special relations with the North, is essential in solving the North Korean nuclear issue. As you are well aware, China is the one important nation that supplies essential products to North Korea, a country that has an economic system based on self-sufficiency. China must be seen as growing even more relatively important to the North with assistance and trade from Russia decreasing. There is no nation besides China that can provide support to North Korea's position in the international community. The diplomatic reality is that it would be difficult for North Korea to run counter to the opinions of China with China being in such a position. The influence China exercises on the North must be deemed great whether North Korea desires it or not. Was this not rather apparent in 1991 as North and South Korea simultaneously entered the United Nations?

As China has repeatedly made clear, it does not desire North Korea to develop a nuclear weapon. Should North Korea arm itself with nuclear weapons, the entire Northeast Asian region will become unstable. Moreover, China recognizes that this will entail negative ramifications for their own goals of preserving peace in their surrounding environment. It was once again reconfirmed during the ROK-PRC foreign minister meetings that both of our countries share the same basic perceptions. Upon these shared basic perceptions, Korea and China will conduct joint efforts necessary for resolving the nuclear issue.

The role of China that we expect is one of exercising persuasiveness rather than forcefulness toward North Korea.

[Chong] Were the ROK-PRC foreign minister talks held in Bangkok successful?

[Han] I believe that they were extremely constructive and valuable. Each nation put forth its position in a frank and open atmosphere. Pending issues facing both nations such as the North Korea nuclear issue were discussed sincerely. I expressed our position that China's role in solving the North Korea nuclear issue is important. China's position was that dialogue rather than a hardline position was more important. I got the feeling that China was doing its best to help solve the North Korean nuclear issue. What is most important, I would state, was the shared recognition that this is an issue that definitely must be solved considering the severe repercussions the North Korean nuclear issue has on security. On 25 May Foreign Minister Qian Qichen is visiting Korea. We are hoping that joint efforts at resolving the North Korean nuclear issue based upon this shared perception can be earnestly found during this opportunity.

#### **In Any Case, Negotiations Are Necessary**

[Chong] The North Korean nuclear issue basically amounts to blocking absolutely North Korea's nuclear armament. There are many who believe that in the end this is the road North Korea will take. Some say that it is appropriate to attempt to block this through negotiations, while there are also others who say that this is a problem that cannot be solved through negotiations. The method our government chooses to deal with this problem depends upon the perspective from which it is viewed. Although we must try to solve this method through peaceful means such as negotiations, do you believe there is a great possibility for this to succeed?

[Han] I believe that it will take a considerable amount of time before suspicions of North Korea's nuclear armament are completely resolved. Our primary objective is for North Korea to return to the Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) and receive special inspections under the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). This is currently where our diplomatic efforts are focused. Suspicions of North Korea's nuclear capabilities, however, will not be removed even should this be accomplished. Still, I believe that this first step is possible through diplomatic efforts. I just cannot say for certain what the odds are that this will occur.

What is important is that some people think that our means of response—shall we call it our strategy?—depends on whether this problem can be resolved through negotiations or not. I do not feel this way. I feel that even if this cannot be resolved through negotiations, the current stage of negotiations aimed at solving the problem is one that we absolutely must go through. Even should we subsequently search for a solution to this problem through means other than negotiations, we

cannot afford not to go through this stage. It is desirable to solve this through negotiations. However, even if we should eventually be unable to succeed through this manner, we must proceed through this process so as to widen our breadth of actions later on. This theory of a staged approach is not a policy of appeasement. What we are saying is that even should we use a hardline method later on, we must first pass through this stage.

[Chong] Then are negotiations being conducted in order to amass justification?

[Han] Although that is not necessarily our intention, we must amass justification to obtain international support and understanding domestically, mustn't we? There is talk of "sanctions" against North Korea. Without the possibility of sanctions, it would be difficult to solve this problem through negotiations or other peaceful methods. Thus although it is somewhat paradoxical, in order for there to be no need for sanctions, there is an absolute need for there to be a possibility of sanctions. This is the type of situation I am talking about.

[Chong] The North Korean nuclear issue is currently dominating North-South Korean relations. However, a variety of difficult issues have accumulated such as a North-South summit, North-South economic exchange, and visits of separated families. What type of prospects or plans for unification diplomacy aimed at improving North-South relations are there?

[Han] The North Korean nuclear issue is directly related to the more essential issue of change and opening in North Korea. Should the nuclear issue be satisfactorily resolved, then it will be a decisive opportunity for progress in North-South relations. There will most likely be substantial progress in such issues as North-South economic cooperation and visits of separated families, and a basis for summit talks will naturally develop. Although currently solving the nuclear issue is a complex and difficult problem, this is the vision with which the Foreign Ministry is dealing with these issues. Because of such reasons, we are working towards persuasion in parallel with pressure.

With the Pacific era currently upon us, each nation within the region is stepping up constructive competition oriented toward the future. With a vision toward solving the nuclear issue, we must avoid isolating North Korea any further, not allow them to bring any more difficult situations upon themselves, and make it so they can participate in the rank and file of nations. The Korean people have undergone many trials and ordeals in their history. Isn't this golden opportunity that the 21st century provides our nation one that cannot be lost?

#### **Trends in "Four-Power Diplomacy"**

[Chong] Let us change the subject somewhat. You spoke of the great advances that the Korean people will make in the Pacific era of the 21st century. However, everyone recognizes that this is not an easy issue. Apart from

domestic problems, the surrounding strategic environment itself is not that straightforward. Let us begin by talking about China. China appears to be quickening the pace of diplomatic maneuvering as they attempt to get closer to Korea. There is even talk of a visit to Korea by President Jiang Zemin. What will ROK-PRC relations be like in the future? Not only political diplomacy, but economic issues as well...

[Han] Improvement of relations with China will not only contribute to the end of the cold war and the establishment of peace in Northeast Asia, but it will also positively contribute, I believe, to peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula. When one considers the historical and culture aspects of Korea and China and the mutually supportive nature of our two economic structures, there is great potential for economic cooperation. There is competitiveness between the two economic structures, of course. However I believe that it is important to utilize and foster the mutually supportive aspects of the two economies.

The continuous expansion of trade and investment between Korea and China since the establishment of diplomatic relations attests to this. Is China not our third largest trading partner behind the United States and Japan? ROK-PRC trade in 1991 totalled \$5.8 billion. In 1992 that figure climbed to \$8.2 billion, reaching \$13 billion this year. By the mid-1990s, that figure is expected to exceed \$20 billion. Our government plans to promote exchanges with China in the future in all fields, developing mutually beneficial, good neighborly relations. With the visit to Korea of Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, in-depth discussions over plans for promoting cooperation between our two countries is expected. We expect Chinese President Jiang Zemin to visit Korea sometime this year. If he should, I believe that this will become a new turning point in the promotion of relations between our two countries.

[Chong] Some term ROK-Japan relations as being in their worst state. Is that really true?

[Han] ROK-Japan relations have expanded and developed since the normalization of relations in 1965. Compared to 10 or 20 years ago, I believe that they have developed beyond comprehension. Annual trade between the two countries reaches \$34 billion, and there is close cooperation on foreign policy issues such as the North Korean nuclear issue as well. There are some past historic issues between the two countries that need to be remedied, and should these issues be mishandled, they could easily be inflated at an emotional level and impact on relations between the two states. Thus I believe both nations' governments and people must always pay attention to this issue.

Some believe a considerable amount of problems in ROK-Japan relations have developed because of issues deriving from past history. However, I believe that the government and people of both nations must work to strengthen future-oriented cooperative relations while

overcoming such friction. One thing that I would like to point out is that when our government talks about future-oriented development of relations with Japan, we certainly are not suggesting to forget about the past history, nor to deal with it lightly. The issues between Korea and Japan that derive from the historical relationship must be recognized by the government and people of Japan, and only when they have a correct perception of these problems can they be solved. It is the position of this government that only upon this basis can relations between our two governments be developed.

[Chong] Do you expect an ROK-Japan summit? Isn't such a summit impossible before solving the comfort girl issue?

[Han] I believe that it is natural for two close neighboring nations to hold a summit. Both nations recognize the need to hold a summit within the near future. As for a specific time period and forum, both nations must look at the political and diplomatic agenda and consult with each other. It is not desirable to precondition the holding of a summit on the solving of pending issues. However, I believe that it would be more significant if a summit is held within a future-oriented, cordial and cooperative atmosphere after resolving all the major issues pending between both nations such as the comfort girl stations issue.

[Chong] How do you feel about Japan's large-scale plutonium production factory and their nuclear sovereignty?

[Han] It is commonly known that concerns over the possibility of Japan's nuclear armament are appearing in both the domestic and overseas media in connection with Japan's import of plutonium and the commencement of construction of a plutonium production factory. At this point in time, however, I believe there is virtually no possibility that Japan would divert plutonium for other than peaceful purposes, or that they would arm themselves with nuclear weapons. Japan maintains the three principles of denuclearization—no production, possession, or introduction—and they undergo nuclear inspections by the IAEA and are a model case in this regard. Not only that, above all else Japan's security depends on the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty system. Japan also makes this point quite clear. As a neighboring country having suffered an unfortunate past, however, our government must always pay close attention to this issue and be cautious in the future.

As for the issue of nuclear sovereignty, should all countries promote a capability to develop nuclear weapons based on the so-called "nuclear sovereignty" logic, then a chain-reaction of proliferation would result, as could a world-wide calamity. To prevent such an occurrence, an international consensus has been formed that those nations that have yet to develop nuclear weapons will abstain from pursuing nuclear sovereignty. This is the basic spirit of the Non-Proliferation Treaty to which we are a signatory. Subsequently, I believe that even should

Japan alone pursue nuclear armament in accordance with so-called nuclear sovereignty, in the end it could never materialize since they could not justify it internationally.

#### **Is a Collective Security System Possible?**

[Chong] There are growing voices of concern over the fact that within the Asian strategic environment, China and Japan are becoming military superpowers. How do you feel about collective security in Asia?

[Han] Security in Asia up to this point has been maintained by a bilateral-based security system centered around the ROK-U.S. and U.S.-Japan Security Treaties. It appears that this will continue to be the case in the future for a considerable period of time. Whenever we talk of a collective security system, a NATO-type collective security organization comes to mind. I believe there is virtually no possibility in the near future for a collective security system that could replace the bilateral security relationships in Northeast Asia centered around the United States. Unlike Europe, there are still shadows of the past remaining in Asia, and the political-security reality is also different from that of Europe.

There is, however, a consensus forming among the states in the region on the need for exchanges on regional security issues ranging from dialogue to cooperation in order to develop confidence among states in the region and to increase transparency in security issues in the mid- to long-term based on various changes in the security environment following the cold war. Although multilateral security discussions have already begun within the expanded ASEAN Prime Ministerial Conference [ASEAN-PMC], possibilities for security cooperation with such goals as confidence building, arms control, and conflict resolution that cover the entire Asian-Pacific region appear dim at this point.

I do believe that such security cooperation is possible at the sub-regional level in areas where there is homogeneity. The Northeast-Asian region is one of those areas. I believe that although time, effort, and a long-term outlook are necessary, it is worth envisaging within Northeast Asia a mini-CSCE form of security cooperation as one vision for the area. In Europe, Germany is incorporated into a variety of organizations such as the EC, CSCE, and NATO. Germany is able to erase any concerns from peripheral countries over their intentions by actively participating in all these organizations. Germany has also contributed to raising confidence within the region. I believe that China and Japan's active participation in multilateral security discussions to include APEC and the ASEAN-PMC will most likely bring about similar results.

[Chong] How do you conceptualize Korea's relations with the four major powers within the greater framework of Korean diplomacy?

[Han] There is a need to construct a solid, dual-faceted cooperative system in security and economics through

four-power diplomacy [4-kang woegyo] centered around the United States and Japan. While strengthening a wide-ranging partnership with the United States based on our shared ideologies of democracy and market economics, there is a need to strengthen our amiable cooperative relations with Japan by establishing future-oriented relations based upon a constructive liquidation of the past. While continually promoting ROK-PRC ties centered on substantial relations such as economics and trade, it is important to solidify friendly and cooperative relations with Russia through the expansion of cooperation and exchange in various fields.

Equally important as security and economic cooperation with these four powers is securing their cooperation and assistance in unification. Fortunately, the international strategic situation following the cold war is similar to our own diplomacy that is based on reconciliation and cooperation. I believe that one of our greatest tasks for four-power diplomacy is to utilize this situation, seize the opportunity, and form a basis for peaceful unification; in other words, strongly establish an opportunity for peaceful North-South coexistence.

[Chong] The importance of economic and trade diplomacy aimed at revitalizing our economy is also being emphasized. What direction for economic diplomacy would alleviate trade frictions with the United States, Japan, and the European Community while establishing mutually beneficial relations?

[Han] I believe that with the increase in the scale of our trade, some trade friction is inevitable. Such trade friction will be handled in accordance with principles: there will be no instances where Korea unilaterally accepts or acquiesces to either unreasonable demands or pressure. As can be seen with the telecommunications and intellectual property rights issues, the ROK-U.S. trade problems that many worried would increase with the launching of the Clinton Administration are being solved quite satisfactorily. Isn't the structural and chronic trade deficit with Japan a much more important issue to tackle? Another important issue is expanding economic and trade relations with the EC that has launched a single market...

Our plans are to concentrate our economic and trade diplomacy in the future toward efficiently solving trade friction with our major trading partners and intensifying economic cooperation relations. The latter includes promoting technology cooperation and mutual investment to help revitalize our own economy. I believe that various work being pursued under the New Economic Policy such as relaxing economic regulations and making Korea's trade, investment, finance, and other systems more advanced will reduce the possibility for trade friction and contribute greatly toward strengthening economic cooperation.

#### **We Must Aim Toward Substantial Diplomacy**

[Chong] Although perhaps due in part to legitimacy problems encountered during their early stages, past

regimes looked toward the outside world in order to divert the attention of the people. Elaborate summit diplomacy was attempted and actually took place. As for the new government's diplomacy, it has been stated that such conspicuous phenomena would not occur. There is a rush to visit Korea, as seen in the visits to Korea by German Prime Minister Kohl and Swedish Prime Minister Bildt. Even U.S. President Clinton will visit in early July. Yet what is different from in the past is that our president is not leaving the country. This is certainly not intended to underestimate the effects of summit diplomacy. However, have there not been problems in the past with summit diplomacy? What will summit diplomacy be like under the new government?

[Han] The new government has as its goal practical diplomacy [silmu woegyo]. That is to say that we will conduct diplomacy aimed at substance. There is no need to conduct diplomacy for the regime's public relations effect. There will be summit talks in the future as they are needed diplomatically. We are not avoiding such summit diplomacy in a deliberate attempt to appear different from the past. It is just that following the launching of a new government, there is much work to be done domestically to establish a new Korea. Rather than visits overseas, therefore, there are many more invitations for others to come to Korea. This is also because there are many foreign delegations that say they will come to our country. Thus we will not send the president overseas for summit talks immediately after taking office just because it has been the custom. However, summit talks are necessary, as are overseas visits by our president. We just will not conduct ceremonies for the sake of ceremonies. The frequency will therefore be less than in the past; however, the president simply cannot afford to avoid visits to foreign countries altogether.

Finally, although the world has become much narrower, it will become even more so in the future. There are therefore some who do not place great significance on summit talks in and of themselves, though they do have much greater significance than talks between foreign ministers or those at lower levels. That being said, however, if summits are viewed as being too special, they tend to become more of a burden. Thus I feel that an attitude of attaching too great a significance to or being too deeply attached to summit talks is not desirable. The frequency of summit talks is therefore not an issue. What I am saying is that summit talks can take place as one area of routine diplomacy.

[Chong] Thank you very much for your outstanding comments amid such a busy schedule.

**Dam Experts Refute Claim of North Water Attack**  
*SK1706143093 Seoul YONHAP in English 1108 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] Seoul, June 17 (YONHAP)—North Korea's Kumgangsan Dam, against which the Peace Dam was built in the central frontline area, can hardly pose any threat of water attack against the South contrary to what the Chon

Tu-hwan government alleged at the time of its construction in 1986, dam experts here said on Thursday.

The experts pointed out that the North Korean dam cannot be large enough to hold 20 billion tons of water as alleged by the then government.

They said it is practically impossible to build such a huge dam in the area, noting that the combined water-holding capacity of all South Korean dams amounts to no more than 12 billion tons, that of the largest Soyang Dam being 2.9 billion tons.

The experts said that even if the dam holds 20 billion tons of water as claimed by the government at that time, it is not possible to dynamite such a huge dam outright, and granted it is destroyed, the gushing water won't reach the mid- and down-stream area of the Han River contrary to government allegation.

An Su-han, former professor of civil engineering at Seoul National University, said that if the Kumgangsan Dam is to hold 20 billion tons of water, its height should be at least 200 meters and width 1,200 meters, which, if built with gravel as announced by North Korea, would be as large as the Namsan Hill in Seoul.

"You can't dynamite such a huge structure with a single blow," An said.

An said that even if the dam were destroyed at the same time, water would flow down carrying destroyed gravel along, which would in due course form second and third dams of itself.

"Therefore, the Chon Tu-hwan government's allegation that if the dam were destroyed, the water would wash away Hwachon, Paldang and three other dams along the Han River almost simultaneously and inundate a large portion of the capital zone, lacks any persuasiveness," An said.

The former professor said, however, that water from a destroyed Kumgangsan Dam could sweep the upstream area of the Pukhan River, in the event of which a North Korean sector just North of the truce line could also suffer.

Civil engineers said there is no gravel dam in the world that is more than 150 meters in height.

"Given the technology level of North Korea, it is almost impossible for them to build a gravel dam as high as 200 meters," they said.

**Unification Officials Plan Strategy Meeting**  
*SK1706132393 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1237 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] The government will hold a strategy meeting of unification-related ministers on 22 June to seek plans to realize contacts of working-level delegates between the

North and South. After this meeting, the government will convey its position to North Korea in a telephone message.

A relevant high-level government official said today that North Korea seems to have assumed a more passive attitude toward North-South dialogue after making an announcement that it would reserve decision on whether it would withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty or not. North Korea has delayed the date for holding a working-level contact for discussion of North-South pressing issues. Accordingly, the upcoming 24 June working-level contact will likely not be held.

**Background of Student Group Hanchongnyon Viewed**

*SK1606134993 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 16 Jun 93 p 7*

[From the "Definition of Current-Affair Words" column]

[Text] The National Federation of University Student Councils of Korea [Hanchongnyon] is the largest organized student movement in Korea. Hanchongnyon was organized on 28 May this year as a federation of students from 183 universities across the country.

Unlike the National Alliance of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] which led the student movement as an alliance of students during the past six years, Hanchongnyon embraces the heads of collegiate student associations as its deputies with the goal of strengthening its organization.

Hanchongnyon assumed the settlement of in-campus problems as a goal of the movement. It declared that it will stage only peaceful demonstrations. Hanchongnyon, however, caused the death of a policeman while staging demonstrations after holding a rally at Yonsei University on 12 June, thus evoking heated criticism from the people. This rally was envisioned to be "preliminary talks for the achievement of peaceful reunification of the country and for the establishment of a sisterhood relationship [with North Korean students]."

## Burma

### Delegates Continue Discussion on Principles

*BK1806095393 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 16 Jun 93*

[Text] Groups of National Convention delegates representing political parties, elected representatives, workers, and special invitees held panel discussions in their respective meeting rooms this morning and afternoon in the Kyaikkasan Grounds, Yangon [Rangoon]. The group meetings discussed the fundamental principles of the state to be enshrined in the state constitution.

The group representing political parties continued their panel discussion on prescribing the fundamental principles of the state for the state constitution in Meeting Room No. 5. Daw May Than Lwin of the Shan Nationalities League for Democracy chaired the meeting and U Zeya acted as secretary.

Following the presiding chairman's explanation of the prescription of fundamental principles to be enshrined in the state constitution, the following delegates asked the panel of chairmen to allow them to submit their respective reports on 21 June: U Sai Soe Nyunt of the Shan Nationalities League for Democracy, U Di Dan Wai of the Shan State Kokang Democratic Party, U Khin Maung Thein of the MRO or Khami National Solidarity Organization, U Yaw Aye Hla of the Lahu National Development Party, and U Nyi Khalok of the Wa National Development Party.

Next, the report containing suggestions of the Kokang Democracy and Unity Party was submitted by U Yan Kyin Kang. Following a closing speech by the presiding chairman, the meeting ended at 1025 after deciding to resume the discussions at 1000 on 21 June.

The group representing elected representatives continued their panel discussion on prescribing fundamental principles for the state constitution at 1000 today in Meeting Room No. 5. U Mahn Tin Aung Than of the Union Karen League chaired the meeting and U Myo Nyunt acted as chairman. Following opening remarks by the presiding chairman, the following delegates participated in the discussion: U Thein Tun of the National Unity Party, Ingapu constituency-2, Irrawaddy Division; U Khin Maung Cho, independent, Dimawhso constituency-1, Kayah State; U Tun Kyaw, independent, Namhsan constituency, Shan State; and U Aung Thein, independent, Ywagnan constituency, Southern Shan State. The meeting adjourned at 1355 after deciding to resume at 1000 on 21 June.

The group representing workers continued its panel discussion on prescription of fundamental principles at 1000 today in Meeting Room No. 6. U San Tin of Bassein, Irrawaddy Division, chaired the meeting, and U Khin Maung Win acted as secretary. Following an opening speech by the presiding chairman, the following delegates participated in the discussion: U Tun Hla of

Shwe Pyithar Township, Yangon Division; U Sam Luk Naw of Myitkyina, Kachin State; U Gei Khwi Shing of Mindat, Chin State; and U Nyein Maung of Lashio, Shan State.

The meeting recessed at 1130. When it resumed at 1300, the following delegates participated in the discussions: U Sein Nyunt of Mingala Taungnyunt, Yangon Division; U Aung Mon of Lewe, Mandalay Division; U Win Tun Nyunt of Pa-an, Karen State; and U Thein of Kemmendine Township, Yangon Division. The meeting ended at 1345 after deciding to resume the discussions at 1000 on 21 June.

The group representing special invitees continued its panel discussion on prescription of fundamental principles of the state at 1000 in Meeting Room No. 2. Dr. Maung Maung Sein, retired head of the Psychiatric Hospital, chaired the meeting and U Soe Lwin acted as secretary.

The presiding chairman explained the prescription of fundamental principles to be enshrined in the state constitution. The meeting recessed after U Chan Lan of Kachin State Special Region-1 presented his suggestions. When the meeting resumed in the afternoon, U Kay Bebyan of the Kayan National Organization and U Sai Aung Tun, deputy chairman of the Myanmar [Burmese] Historical Commission, presented their suggestions. The presiding chairman then gave his closing remarks and the meeting ended at 1520 after deciding to resume the discussions at 1000 on 21 June.

### Than Shwe Receives Singapore Economic Delegation

*BK1706142893 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] Senior General Than Shwe, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] and defense services commander in chief, received a visiting Singaporean economic delegation led by Mr. (Goon Kok Loon) at the Defense Ministry's Dagon House at 1030 today.

Present at the ceremony were Lieutenant General Maung Aye, deputy defense services commander in chief; Lt. Gen. Khin Nyunt, SLORC secretary-1; Lt. Gen. Tin U, SLORC secretary-2; Lt. Gen. Tun Kyi, minister of trade; and U Than Aung, minister of cooperatives.

## Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

### Malaysia

#### Advance UNOSOM Troops Leave for Somalia 18 Jun

*BK1806100693 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0602 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 18 (oana-bernama)—A 50-man advance detachment of a Somalia-bound Malaysian

battalion leaves Friday night for United Nations peace-keeping duties there. Members of the detachment from the 19th Battalion Royal Malay Regiment arrived here by railway Friday from the northern town of Sungai Petani where the battalion is based. UN Malaysian Battalion (Malbatt) Commander Colonel Abdul Latiff Ahmad was at the railway station here to welcome the men who are from logistics, engineering and infantry units.

The advance party is part of the 870 men Malaysia promised to send to serve in Somalia under the UN.

### **GDP Growth Remains Strong in First Quarter**

*BK1706100893 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 0800 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product, GDP, growth remained strong at 8.1 percent in the first quarter of this year. This compared with 7.1 percent in the preceding quarter. The Central Bank says the strong growth was due to a revival in manufacturing output as well as continued growth in the construction and services sectors. He said the strong revival in the manufacturing output was reflected in both the export-oriented and domestic market-oriented industries. The wood and wood product industries expanded 35.2 percent from the previous quarter, and textile and wearing apparel industry 16.8 percent. The electronic industry expanded 10.2 percent.

Bank Negara [Central Bank] said that the rate of inflation moderated to 4.4 percent in the first quarter compared to 5 percent in the previous quarter.

### **Incentives Considered To Draw Scientists Home**

*BK1706074093 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] The government is considering several incentives to attract Malaysian scientists working abroad to return home. One of the incentives being looked into is providing them [with] the opportunity to commercialize their inventions. Deputy Science, Technology, and Environment Minister Peter Chin said the ministry was also working with the Foreign Ministry to trace Malaysian scientists abroad and to identify possible problems that could prevent their return.

### **Company Announces New Ventures in PRC**

*BK1606144593 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 16 Jun 93 p 14*

[Excerpt] Amalgamated Steel Mill Bhd. [Limited] (ASM) yesterday announced a string of new ventures in China which comprise the development of an industrial park, the manufacturing of chocolates, and the setting up of Parkson retail stores.

Newly acquired dormant company in Singapore, Lion Asia Investment Pte. Ltd. [Private Limited] will spearhead the group's investments China.

ASM has offered a 20 percent stake each in Lion Asia to its 61.5 percent owned subsidiary Angkasa Marketing Bhd. and Lion Land Bhd.

Certain Taiwanese nationals, who have also been invited to take part in the equity of Lion Asia, have confirmed taking up a 17.5 percent stake in Lion Asia. This will leave ASM with a balance of 42.5 percent stake. However, ASM's stake can range up to 82.5 percent as it will take up any equity not subscribed by Angkasa and Lion Land in the eventuality that their shareholders do not approve of the deal.

Lion Asia will be initially capitalised at S [Singapore] \$33 million. ASM's share will be S \$14.03 million (RM [Malaysian ringgit] 22.3 million), Angkasa and Lion Land will be S \$6.6 million each, and the Taiwanese S \$5.78 million.

Through its 30 percent owned associates in China—Qingdao Moorfield Investment Co. (QMI) and Qingdao Rosemount Investment Co. (QRI)—Lion Asia will acquire two pieces of land of 50 hectares each for RMB [Chinese renminbi] 12 million each (about RM 5.56 million).

The 50-year lease land will be developed into an industrial park at an estimated cost of RMB 15 million each. QMI and QRI are wholly owned by Moorfield Investment Pte. Ltd. and Rosemount Investment Pte. Ltd. which are 30 percent owned by Lion Asia and 70 percent by Lion Land Holdings Pte. Ltd. which is owned and controlled by Tan Sri William Cheng and his family.

The chocolate manufacturing venture, which is expected to commence commercial production by the first quarter of 1994, will be undertaken by Beijing Vochelle Co. Ltd., which will be 70 percent owned by ASM and 30 percent by Beijing No. 1 Food Factory.

The ASM group's investment in this venture will be via newly Singapore-incorporated Vochelle Investment Pte. in which Lion Asia will have a 40 percent stake, Chocolate Products (M) Bhd. 30 percent, and Vochelle SA (which is wholly owned by Chocolate Products) 30 percent. Vochelle Investment will eventually be capitalised at S \$6 million, while Beijing Vochelle will be capitalised at U.S. \$4.4 million (about RM 11 million).

Under the terms of the joint venture, Beijing Vochelle will pay Vochelle SA an annual royalty for use of the brand name and a knowhow fee to Chocolate Products.

In the retail venture, the ASM Group will team up with China National Arts and Crafts Co. and Qingdao No. 1 Department Store to set up a Parkson store each in Beijing and Qingdao.

The ASM Group will initially have a 70 percent share in Beijing Parkson and this will be reduced by five percent every five years to eventually 50 percent. [passage omitted]

#### **Minister: PRC Support To Help Realize EAEC**

*BK1706110893 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 16 Jun 93 p 16*

[Excerpts] China's explicit support to the Malaysian proposal for the establishment of the East Asia Economic Caucus (EAEC) will expedite the creation of the grouping.

International Trade and Industry Minister Datuk Sri Rafidah Aziz said China's backing will also accelerate the process of gaining support from other East Asian nations.

Rafidah was speaking to reporters after launching Motorola Kuala Lumpur's inaugural Women's Achievement Appreciation Day celebrations at the company's Sungei Way Free Trade Zone factory in Petaling Jaya yesterday. [passage omitted]

While commending China, Rafidah said Beijing's decision showed that the dynamic superpower understood the concept of the EAEC and realised the benefits that would arise from the creation of the caucus.

The EAEC will spur closer economic co-operation among East Asian nations and accelerate the economic development of the region.

"I am confident that this (China's support) will be an impetus for other nations to do likewise."

Rafidah said ASEAN joint committee on EAEC is now finalizing the formal approach in the evolution of the caucus.

She added that China has long indicated its support for the proposed EAEC, especially during Li Peng's visit to Kuala Lumpur in 1990.

#### **Claimant to Kelantan Throne Receives Threats**

*BK1506115293 Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 22 Apr 93 pp 1, 2*

[Excerpt] Kuala Lumpur, 21 April—Tengku Ibrahim Petra [cousin of Kelantan Sultan Ismail Petra] disclosed today that he has received several threats and intimidations after he announced his decision on 8 April to lay claim to the Kelantan sultanate throne.

However, the Kelantan sultan's cousin stressed that he would not reverse his decision to return to Kota Baharu on 29 April even though he had been warned against returning by those who issued the threats.

He said that since last Sunday, he has often received phone calls from people who have tried to prevent him from returning to Kelantan. "I received such phone calls

every night and the calls continued until two o'clock in the morning," he said at his office here.

Tengku Ibrahim said his decision to return to Kota Baharu had been made before the last Ramadan fasting month and was not related to his claim to the Kelantan sultanate throne. "My return to Kelantan is at the request of the Kelantan Destitute People's Welfare Foundation to attend a ceremony to present awards to impoverished but gifted students in Kelantan. As the award- presentation ceremony will be done on my father's behalf, I must, therefore, attend it," he said.

The planned return of Tengku Ibrahim to Kelantan on 29 April has become a controversial issue because on that day, the Kelantan sultan is scheduled to attend a meet-the-people session in Tumpat. [passage omitted]

### **Cambodia**

#### **Sihanouk: New Constitution Must Wait Until Fall**

*BK1806062893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0421 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 18 (AFP)—Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Friday that the country's new constitution must wait until mid-September, after he returns from abroad. But his declaration was a clear violation of the 1991 Paris peace agreement ending the Cambodian conflict and setting up the UN peacekeeping operation, which held elections last month for a new government. The peace accords state that the constitution must be adopted within three months after the election—or by August 28, when the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) mandate ends.

Prince Sihanouk said he would go to North Korea at the invitation of his long-time friend, Kim Il-Sung, for the month of August. He would then spend the first two weeks of September in the hospital in Beijing receiving medical treatment.

"The new Cambodian constitution, the work of our honorable constituent assembly, will be promulgated by the head of state, Norodom Sihanouk, the day after his return from Beijing," the prince said. Prince Sihanouk, known for continually changing his mind, said last week he would go to Beijing for medical treatment in July.

Speaking in a meeting with 11 international donors who are being asked to finance the post-election period, Prince Sihanouk outlined the principals of the constitution, including human rights, freedom of religion, the abolition of racism and capital punishment. He also said legislative, executive and judicial powers must be clearly separated.

Cambodia currently has no independent judiciary.

### Seeks Funds To Pay Police, Military

BK1806093493 Hong Kong AFP in English 0901 GMT  
18 Jun 93

[Text] PHNOM PENH, June 18 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Cambodian leaders met with 11 foreign donors Friday to ask for money to fund Cambodia's police, military and civil servants in the immediate post-election period. A draft proposal submitted by the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) asks for 30 million U.S. dollars over the three-month period following the U.N.-run election in May. Most of the money would be used to pay civil servants, soldiers and police to ensure a stable Cambodia through the end of the UNTAC mandate in August.

But Jean-David Levitte, the French Foreign Ministry's head of the Asian affairs department and a co-chairman of the conference, said any money granted to Cambodia was conditional. Paying soldiers, police and civil servants "is on the condition that they are loyal to the new authorities who are forming a provisional government in the coming days," Levitte said.

Prince Sihanouk thanked the donor countries profusely for their contributions to Cambodia so far.

"It is very clever and wise of you to think about the future of Cambodia, not just the present situation," Prince Sihanouk said.

The goal of the aid, he said, is "to make Cambodia truly democratic and free country and stable state which would not be threatening peace and security of the neighboring countries."

UNTAC chief Yasushi Akashi thanked the 11 countries participating in the informal meeting for their interest in Cambodia.

"There is a unanimous agreement that something has to be done and should be done," Akashi told the meeting, "but as to the modalities as to how to do it, there are still a few more matters that have to be agreed upon."

Whether countries will have donations be assessed as part of their obligation to the United Nations or whether they will be voluntary contributions has not yet been decided, Levitte said. Akashi also said the Cambodians must decide what kind of presence the United Nations would have in the country once the UNTAC mandate ended and a new government was formed.

"It should not be imposed by outside powers," Akashi said.

The meeting was attended by former Prime Minister Son Sann and Ieng Muli of the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party (BLDP), Hor Namhong, of the Phnom Penh government and Prince Norodom Ranariddh and Sam Rainsy of the royalist FUNCINPEC party.

The countries include the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council plus Japan, Australia, Thailand,

Indonesia, Germany and Canada. Vietnam has protested its exclusion from the conference.

The Phnom Penh government has asked the international community for significant aid to help pay civil servants, who will become part of a new interim coalition government whose details have yet to be worked out. The Phnom Penh government has an enormous budget deficit, according to an UNTAC background paper prepared for the conference.

Currently, a mid-level official in a ministry in Phnom Penh makes about nine or 10 U.S. dollars per month. But the average income per Cambodian is 200 to 210 dollars per month, according to the UNTAC paper, a situation which encourages petty corruption just to survive.

### Khmer Rouge Endorse Sihanouk's 16 Jun Decision

BK1806042393 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great  
National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian  
2330 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Station commentary: "Voters Want Only a Constituent Assembly That Correctly Represents the Wish and Interests of the Nation and People, Not an Assembly Where Arch Bandits, Traitors, and Secessionist Are Sitting"]

[Text] I. In the election campaign, all parties promised to the people that they would protect the people's interests and restore peace, independence, unity, and territorial integrity to the nation.

II. In the elections organized by UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia], the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Party won 46 percent of the votes or 58 assembly seats, the so-called Cambodian People's Party [CPP] of the Phnom Penh regime won 38 percent or 51 seats, and the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party [BLDP] won over 3 percent or 10 seats, and so on.

III. On 10 June when Mr. Akashi solemnly announced the poll results in the presence of the prince father and Cambodian and foreign dignitaries, the man called Hun Sen vociferously shouted that:

A. He would not recognize the UNTAC-organized election results. He also demanded that this or that has to be done in order to preserve the exclusive and dictatorial power of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

B. Hun Sen personally announced that some leaders of the State of Cambodia [SOC] and of the so-called CPP had declared the secession from Cambodia of six or seven provinces bordering Vietnam.

IV. Following all kinds of resolute struggles conducted by the prince, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, His Excellency Son Sann, the Cambodian nation and people, and the

international community, Hun Sen declared that the secessionists in the seven provinces agreed to return to the so-called SOC.

People in all milieus have clearly seen that it was the chief bandits who tore and divided Cambodia and that it was the same chief bandits who announced that they already returned to the SOC. The people are of the opinion that this action constitutes a vicious example to the future administration of the country.

In particular, the people ask: How will the constituent assembly be organized? Can honest deputies elected by the people and the arch secessionist bandits work together in the assembly? Or should the assembly be organized to have only the deputies who genuinely represent the wish and interests of the nation and people in keeping with the promises made to the voters?

V. The people say the constituent assembly needs to be cleaned up beforehand in order to allow:

A. The constituent assembly to become a legislative branch that truly represents the wish and interests of the nation and people.

B. The constituent assembly to become a rightful body in order to draft the constitution, which is the highest law of the country. In other words, only honest deputies should be allowed to draft the constitution, not the arch-secessionist traitors of the nation.

C. The constituent assembly to become a legitimate body to ratify the formation of a provisional government; otherwise, the assembly will also become an arch bandit ordaining the provisional government. If it were the case, the government would belong to the arch bandits. As such, how can the government administer the country or the people?

VI. The people say an election is an election and that foul play should not be utilized to deceive them. The people are earnestly waiting to see whether they will be cheated. Anyway, the Cambodian people should not be taken for savages. The people say: It is probable that you are the barbarian.

VII. A new farce is being staged. Spectators are watching the moves of the actors and producers. Will the play remain the same? And will the same actors perform?

VIII. People of all social milieus want to see an early peace, independence, and national unity. This is why the people welcome the prince father's 16 June 1993 formula. Therefore:

A. An appropriate constituent assembly as well as a provisional government should be quickly organized.

B. The provisional government should be formed according to the prince father's decision and in keeping with the so-called agreement reached by the FUNCINPEC Party and the CPP.

The prince father has decided on the composition of the provisional government as follows:

— The FUNCINPEC Party gets 45 percent;

— The CPP gets 45 percent; and

— The BLDP and MOULINAKA [National Liberation Movement of Kampuchea] Party get 10 percent.

The people are waiting to see whether the constituent assembly and provisional government will be organized according to the decision officially and solemnly announced on 16 June. This action will constitute the measurement, limit, and criteria to judge:

— Whether the offer of power to the prince father is real;

— Whether the prince father's 16 June 1993 decision is heeded or opposed; and

— Who is with the Cambodian nation and people and who continues to be the traitor of the nation and people.

### **FUNCINPEC Members Request Protection**

*BK1806092093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0855 GMT  
18 Jun 93*

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 18 (AFP)—About 2,000 supporters of Prince Norodom Sihanouk demonstrated in front of the Royal Palace Friday to ask his protection from Phnom Penh government authorities who had threatened them, a U.N. spokesman said. The supporters, members of the royalist opposition FUNCINPEC party, held the silent, two-hour vigil during a meeting between Cambodian leaders and international donors.

U.N. spokesman Eric Berman said 2,000 people attended, and were asking Prince Sihanouk to grant them safe passage back to their homes in the provinces. They were being interviewed by U.N. human rights officers, Berman said.

"Over the past week, several thousand Cambodians from all social categories—men, women, children and elders—have been obliged to abandon their homes, villages, districts and provinces and seek refuge in Phnom Penh or other zones not under the direct control of the (government) authorities," FUNCINPEC said in a statement. "The victims in question are FUNCINPEC members and sympathisers, often accompanied by their families, who are fleeing the political repression and reprisals which erupted following FUNCINPEC's recent victory in the general elections," the party statement said.

FUNCINPEC had been the target of assassinations and intimidation before the U.N.-run election in May. It won the majority of the vote, and since then its members have received threats from Phnom Penh authorities who did not want to relinquish power.

**UNTAC: KR, Government Troops Clash in Siem Reap***BK1806065693 Hong Kong AFP in English 0634 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 18 (AFP)—Khmer Rouge and Phnom Penh Government forces continued battling in northwest Cambodia's Siem Reap Province, a UN spokesman said Friday. The fighting was occurring along National Route 6, near where clashes in recent days demolished two bridges along the road east of the provincial capital, which is home to the Angkor temple complex, UN spokesman Eric Berman said. He gave no details of the recent skirmishes, but said UN personnel traveling on Route 6 could do so only with armed escort.

**Indonesia****Suharto: No Invitation Yet for Tokyo Summit***BK1806055793 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] Minister/State-Secretary Mardiono says President Suharto, in his capacity as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM], wishes to meet with leaders of the G-7 countries in Tokyo in July—not only with the G-7 chairman, but also with Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa. Speaking to reporters after attending a hearing with the parliament's Commission II in Jakarta today, Mardiono disclosed that up to now, the president has not yet received an invitation to attend the G-7 meeting.

Meanwhile, Nana Sutresna, chairman of the Executive Committee of NAM, said the G-7 summit meeting is not the only forum for NAM to hold a dialogue with the North countries. Therefore, whatever the G-7 countries decide on the presence of the NAM chairman in Tokyo, NAM will continue to promote South-South and North-South cooperation.

**Official Denies G-7 Reluctant To Meet Suharto***BK1806064793 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1059 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] Jakarta, June 17 (OANA-ANTARA)—Chairman of the Executive Board of the Non-aligned Movement (NAM) Nana Sutresna dismissed as baseless here Thursday press reports that G-7 leaders are reluctant to meet NAM chairman in Tokyo next month. There is no truth whatsoever in the reports that G-7 leaders have come to a consensus not to meet the chairman of the NAM, Sutresna said, adding that he has contacted the Japanese Embassy here for explanation. Leaders of the seven industrialized countries (Britain, the U.S., Canada, Japan, France, Italy, and Germany) according to Wednesday's transnational news agencies reports have decided not to meet President Suharto during their

July summit in Tokyo. Suharto was elected chairman of the 32-year-old movement for the 1992-95 period in its 10th summit here last year.

Apparently, the reporters have made the wrong conclusion from the statements of Japan's Foreign Ministry Spokesman Masamichi Hanabusa, Sutresna said. When asked about the possibility of President Suharto going to Tokyo, Hanabusa said Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa will be very happy if he can meet Suharto and discuss the issues of the developing countries, he said. Hanabusa, according to Sutresna, also said U.S. President Bill Clinton has expressed the hope as well to meet with President Suharto during the G-7 summit. The chairman of the NAM executive board also quoted Hanabusa as saying, now, I think it is up to the Indonesian Government to accept the offer or not.

As far as he knows, Jakarta has not decided anything, Sutresna further quoting the spokesman of Japan's Foreign Ministry. [sentence as received] Sutresna also denied reports that Suharto has rejected the proposal to meet G-7 leaders separately. The NAM chairman has never rejected anything, he said.

Suharto is known to have been lobbying for some time for the opportunity to conduct direct talks with G-7 leaders so that he can present views of the developing countries. As the leader of the NAM, he believes he can revive north-south dialogues with such dialogs.

According to Sutresna, Hanabusa told a press conference recently that Prime Minister Miyazawa has tried to convince other G-7 leaders to meet Suharto as a group. Japan has continued its efforts to convince other G-7 leaders to meet Suharto in the way that they will meet Boris Yeltsin of Russia, he said adding that these efforts involve the [word indistinct] (special envoys of the G-7 leaders). However, so far none has given a definite decision to that effect, Hanabusa said.

Sutresna, during a hearing with the House's Foreign Affairs Commission recently—apparently in an effort to hint pessimism about Suharto's presence in Tokyo—said the coming G-7 summit is not the sole forum for north-south dialogues. But whether or not the NAM chairman will go to the Japanese capital, the 108 member countries of NAM will stick to its principle of developing south-south and north-south cooperation. He also said without elaborating that, we have also thought of alternative forums for north-south talks.

**G-7 Criticized Over Global Environment Facility***BK1806062093 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 2 Jun 93 p 2*

[Text] Indonesia has criticized the industrialized Group of Seven (G-7) nations for their half-hearted support of the global environment facility (GEF), saying they are turning the program into an "investment" arena.

Surna T. Jayadiningrat, assistant to State Minister for Environment Sarwono Kusumaatmaja, said the Group of 77 developing countries is deeply disappointed at the attitude shown by the G-7 last week on the program at a meeting in Beijing.

The meeting on May 23 to 28 in the Chinese capital reviewed the GEF, a mechanism for developing and industrialized countries to jointly finance environmental projects across the world.

Surna, who took part in the meeting, told reporters on Monday that the program calls for a global partnership between countries in the world, but this was not forthcoming at the meeting, primarily because participants were divided into groups of donor and recipient countries.

The classification of industrialized countries into the G-7 was not helpful to the cause, he said.

The industrialized countries purport to show their political will by taking part in funding environmental projects in Third World countries, but they are also taking advantage of their position as donor countries.

"They see the program as an investment," an arena to promote their technology, he said.

The G-7—the United States, Japan, Italy, Britain, Canada, France, and Germany—also objected to a proposal from developing countries to set up a GEF permanent secretariat on grounds of cost efficiency.

"The objection means that the developed countries will retain their dominance in determining which projects should get priority for financing," Surna said.

The industrialized countries using their position as the largest financial contributors have maintained clout in deciding which projects are eligible for financing under the GEF program.

The developing countries proposed at the meeting that any decision on project financing be based on a "double majority system," based on both the majority of the participants and on the size of the financial contributions of the participants.

"The proposal was turned down," he said.

The GEF was jointly initiated by developing and industrialized countries to set up a global fund and provide mechanism for the transfer of technology in environmental protection programs. It is a follow-up to the Agenda 21, an environmental planning made at a UN meeting on environment in 1991.

Surna said a number of principles were agreed upon during the meeting in Beijing. They include the equitable and balanced representation in the GEF membership, transparent procedures in the facility provision, simplicity and flexibility in the decision making, and universal participation in the facility.

Indonesia was one of 25 countries that has raised \$860 million to finance pilot projects in the first three-year phase, which ends in June next year. Indonesia contributed \$5.72 million.

The 28 participant countries will meet again in Washington in September to discuss a new GEF.

### **Suharto's Intention To Attend G-7 Summit Hailed**

*BK1806093793 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[From the press review]

[Text] BISNIS INDONESIA says the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] chairman's intention to hold direct dialogue with developed nations is an example of Indonesia's efforts to draw closer the North and the South. In view of the uncertainty over the NAM chairman's intention to address the G-7 summit in Tokyo next month, the daily says the failure of developed nations to respect the initiative would be deplorable because this would amount to wasting an opportunity to (?continue) the process of creating a new world order. As NAM chairman, Indonesia in fact has the obligation to initiate efforts to achieve the new world order. The Jakarta message issued at the NAM summit in Jakarta last September, among other things, calls for the restructuring of the United Nations so that membership of the world body will better reflect the new world situation.

The daily describes as clear the NAM concept of a new world order, that is to strive toward international cooperation on the basis of equality to create a peaceful world. Accordingly, Japan's promise to make efforts to enable the NAM chairman to attend the G-7 summit in Tokyo deserves our respect.

### **Jakarta Urges Continued Commitment to Cambodia**

*BK1706135093 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 2 Jun 93 p 1*

[Excerpts] Jakarta (JP)—Indonesia, pledging to help effect the peace process in Cambodia after its election is over, is appealing to the international community to remain committed to rebuilding the country crippled by a devastating civil war.

"As a neighbor, a co-chairman of the Paris conference and chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, Indonesia is always ready to assist the Cambodian people in the consolidation process and in developing the country," the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced in a statement on released on Monday.

"In this connection, Indonesia is appealing to the international community to take the necessary steps in continuing their assistance towards the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia. [passage omitted].

The ministry's announcement said the the two chairmen of the Paris conference have taken the initiative to convene a meeting on June 18 in Phnom Penh to discuss the assistance the international community should extend to Cambodia after the election in accordance with the wishes of Cambodians.

The meeting will involve representatives of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council as well as other interested countries and parties.

"Indonesia welcomes with joy the holding of the election and urges all political forces and all participants of the election to respect the outcome of the election after it is certified as free and fair by the United Nations in accordance with the Paris Agreement," the ministry said. [passage omitted]

### **Daily Discusses Relevance of World Bank Report**

*BK1806093593 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 9 Jun 93 p 4*

[Editorial: "World Bank's Analysis"]

[Text] Most of the points of views, critical observations, and policy recommendations raised by the 1993 report on Indonesia by the World Bank, which was distributed to the representatives of Indonesian creditors in Jakarta yesterday, have been made by Indonesian private-sector economists, House members and even some officials of the government itself. But the report, like similar documents from the multilateral bank in the previous years, is always eagerly awaited by the government as well as economists and businessmen both within the country and overseas.

Several factors are responsible for the great weight of the annual report. First of all, it has always been well prepared by a large team of experts well appraised of the Indonesian economic development process. The bank, due partly to its being the largest creditor of Indonesia, has the advantage of easy access to data from almost all government agencies. Then the bank's influence as an opinion leader among the country's creditors further adds to the significance of the document. To the Indonesian government itself, the report constitutes a mirror for self-contemplation on its track record and weaknesses. Also any praise contained in the report serves as an international third-party endorsement of government policies.

The 1993 report entitled Indonesia: Sustaining Development, like similar documents in the previous years, first recounted the latest developments in the country's economy, then analyzed its problems or challenges, pinpointed distortions of fundamental policies and made policy recommendations to cope with the challenges. Each of the annual reports, besides always reaffirming the requirements for sound and prudent macro-economic management to maintain stability, usually features a special section on particular issues that require immediate attention. Last year's report, for example,

focused on the problems of physical infrastructure and human resource development. The 1993 document, which will be the dominant topic of discussions at the forthcoming meeting of Indonesia's creditor consortium, the Consultative Group for Indonesia (CGI), in Paris later this month, pays great attention to perceived threats to sustainable development.

A greatly prominent message in the central theme of the report is the imperative for Indonesia to maintain and broaden the application of market forces or market signals to most of its economic policies to further improve resource allocation and to raise efficiency and productivity. In addition to the reiteration of the principles of macro-economic management, the report outlines the priorities of policy agenda.

First, the government is asked to strengthen both external and domestic sources of competition to support efficient and broadbased private sector development. This requires further trade reform measures to remove market distortions such as monopolies and non-tariff barriers and to improve the soundness of the financial system, including the financial market. The government is warned against selective strategic intervention in pursuing high-technology development with heavy protection and large amounts of public subsidies.

The report then strongly suggested further improvement in the climate for private investments, now the locomotive of growth. It called on the government to focus its investments on physical infrastructure and human resource development and to phase out its involvement in most other sectors. The other priority is the development of stronger and responsive institutions to support the economic reform policies.

Obviously, it is the Indonesian government which decides on which of the recommendations are politically and economically feasible for application. But whatever the government might decide, another package of reform measures is indeed greatly urgent, not only in view of the creditor group's meeting later this month but for sustaining the development process itself in the current era of increased economic globalization.

## **Laos**

### **Foreign Ministry Issues Statement on Cambodia Meeting**

*BK1706135393 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[17 June "statement" issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic]

[Text] According to a news report, a meeting of the five permanent member countries of the United Nations Security Council will be held in Phnom Penh on 17 and 18 June with certain countries in order to exchange

views on the issues of peace, the present situation in Cambodia, and economic assistance to Cambodia after the election. It is strange that the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], as a neighboring country to Cambodia, has not been invited to participate in the meeting. As we all know, throughout the past period, the LPDR is a country that has sincerely contributed to seeking ways to resolving the Cambodian problem, has maintained good intentions and has tried with its utmost ability to implement the Paris Accord, and has paid full respects to all agreements aimed at making the process of solving the Cambodian problem to attain success step by step.

The LPDR holds that consideration of any problem about Cambodia should be fully shared by all member countries of the Paris accord on the comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian issue, and the LPDR is a signatory country of the accord.

Vientiane, 17 June 1993

#### **Delegation Leaves for Human Rights Conference**

*BK1706130993 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] On 13 June, a Lao delegation led by Souban Salitthilat, deputy minister of foreign affairs, left Vientiane for Austria to attend a world conference on human rights scheduled to be held from 14 to 25 June in Vienna. The meeting will discuss the implementation of human rights throughout the world.

Preparing for the world conference on human rights, various Asian countries recently held a meeting in Bangkok and graciously stressed the point in their joint statement that in order to carry out the promotion and protection of human rights one must take into account the real historical, cultural, social, and religious conditions in each country.

Based on the statement, the Lao delegation will attentively and sincerely perform its duties to contribute to the glorious success of the important international meeting.

#### **Savannakhet, SRV's Quantri Sign Border Accord**

*BK1606035893 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 16 Jun 93*

[Text] On 8 June, the border committees of Savannakhet Province and the SRV's Quang Tri Province, signed a memorandum on border peacekeeping cooperation in the area of border checkpoint No. 53. The signing ceremony was held in Quang Tri Province.

The memorandum stipulates that the border committees of the two sides must step up publicity of the details of the border treaty between the two countries in order to create better and clearer understanding among the people who live and work in such border areas. All this is aimed at escalating the control of illegal entry and

crossing along the common border. Specifically, the people who live near the border but use such an advantage to cross the border in order to clear forest areas for agricultural plantation and destroy natural resources must be strictly suppressed.

#### **'Gratis' Japanese Aid To Cover 'Major' Projects**

*BK1706103593 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 16 Jun 93*

[Text] This morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, representatives of the Lao and Japanese Governments signed exchange documents on the Japanese Government's gratis aid worth more than 2.3 billion Japanese yen, or about U.S. \$20.9 million.

This gratis aid covers three major projects: A project for repayment of the debt incurred from the Nam Ngum hydroelectric dam project worth 221,938,000 yen, to be given to the Lao Government for the period of the first six months of 1993; a project for improving the tap water system in Ngoi District worth 1,335 million yen; and a project to supply construction equipment for improving Route No. 8 worth 749 million yen.

Representing the Lao side at the signing was Phongsavat Boupha, deputy minister of foreign affairs, while the Japanese side was represented by Masao Wada, Japanese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, in the presence of a number of high-ranking Lao and Japanese officials concerned.

The gratis aid from the Japanese Government significantly contributes to national construction and development and the gradual upgrading of the living conditions of the Lao people.

### **Philippines**

#### **Government 'Confident' on IMF Funding Agreement**

*HK1606071093 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 16 Jun 93*

[Text] The government is confident that it will hold its next Philippine Assistance Program [PAP] pledging session in November following an agreement reached with the IMF. Central Bank Governor Jose Cuisia said it is now possible for the government to reach an agreement with the IMF with regard to its economic programs. The holding of the pledging sessions in November was recommended by Roberto De Ocampo, chairman of the PAP Coordinating Council. Earlier, international donors had favored postponing the pledging sessions pending an agreement between the Philippine government and the IMF.

**Ramos 'Irritated' by IMF Statement on Economy***HK1706054793 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 0400 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] The Ramos government is prepared to implement the necessary reforms that will solve the country's economic problems. However, a ranking palace official said President Ramos was slightly irritated with the IMF's premature statements on the country's economic crunch. The palace official also said the IMF's hold on the country is becoming suffocating, but this does not mean that the country will sever its ties with the IMF.

In an earlier statement, Christopher Brown, the IMF's senior representative in Manila, mentioned the need for new revenue measures to curb the country's worsening revenue deficit. Brown also criticized several cabinet members for failing to give an accurate or true picture of the country's current financial status.

Meanwhile, the palace is insisting that all financial programs carried out by cabinet members are known to the president.

**MNLF Bid to Talks Abroad Under Consideration***HK1606135193 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 1100 GMT 16 Jun 93*

[Text] Malacanang is considering the proposal of Nur Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front, to hold initial peace talks abroad. Senator Rodolfo Biazon said he and Misuari agreed that the last stage of the negotiations and the signing of the agreement should be held in the Philippines.

Biazon went to Malacanang today to explain to President Fidel Ramos the details of his talks with Misuari.

**NUC Agrees To Postpone Talks***HK1706091393 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT*

[Text] The National Unification Commission [NUC] has agreed to the proposal of Nur Misuari, Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] chairman, to postpone the formal peace negotiations between the government and Muslim rebels.

Defense Secretary Renato de Villa has confirmed that Misuari has agreed to hold the peace talks in the country in the hope of ending secessionist problems in Mindanao. De Villa, however, said the NUC is still studying this initial agreement. According to the defense chief:

[Begin De Villa recording in English] They have asked for a little time to study the refinements of the agenda that we sent them. And, therefore, the opening of the negotiations will not happen on June 30 unless they change their mind again. We have been trying to go along with them with their request for postponement for at least two weeks already. [end recording]

Meanwhile, NUC Chairperson Haydee Yorac has clarified that negotiations between the government and rebel groups will go on even after the NUC is abolished. In an interview with DZRH, Yorac clarified that, at present, talks between the government and the rebel soldiers are successful because the negotiations have been ongoing, while there is still doubt on the side of the leftist groups, particularly the MNLF. Here is part of NUC Chairperson Haydee Yorac's statement:

[Begin Yorac recording] The negotiations with the various armed groups will go on. Many people know that the military rebels are already at the negotiating table. There is a panel that is talking to them. [end recording]

Meanwhile, here is Yorac's reaction to reports she is being recommended by the Judicial and Bar Council to be Secretary of the Supreme Court.

[Begin Yorac recording] I have received some letters from the Supreme Court to submit documents, but I have not yet submitted them since it might bind me, and afterwards I might not be able to change my mind and be able to back out. At the moment, I really just want to go on vacation. [end recording]

**Ramos: No Need for UN Intervention***HK1806070893 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] President Fidel V. Ramos has stressed that the United Nations should not mediate in the peace talks between the government and any kind of rebel group. President Ramos added that the issue is internal in nature. The chief executive emphasized that the Philippine situation is not as serious as the insurgency problem in Somalia or Indonesia; that is why there is no reason for the United Nations to supervise the talks.

**First Military Exercises With Singapore Begin***HK1506115293 Quezon City ABC-DWET Television in Tagalog 1000 GMT 15 Jun 93*

[From "From ABC-DWET News Program"]

[Text] Some 400 soldiers from the Philippines and Singapore are participating in the first joint military exercise between the two countries.

Participating for the Philippines is the 24th Infantry Brigade and 14th Special Forces Company for the war exercise which will last 10 days. For Singapore, the elite forces from the 3d Guard Battalion are participating.

**Thailand****Official Denies Support for Khmer Rouge***BK1706135993 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] First Lieutenant Rawi Hongraphat, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information

Department, has made an explanation to clear Thailand of a reference made on 16 June by the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs that Thailand supported the Khmer Rouge. He said Thailand had all throughout adopted a clear-cut policy and position regarding this matter. Thailand never had a policy or intention to support the Khmer Rouge under any circumstances. Thailand only wants to see stability and national reconciliation in Cambodia. Thailand, especially, supports the principle of peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem within the framework of the United Nations on the basis of the Paris agreement.

Another reference made by the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs was about the border closing by Thailand. On this, the deputy director general of the Information Department pointed out that Thailand had been upholding the UN resolution, strictly and unconditionally. This has been confirmed by the government leaders as operational officers, both military and civilian. Thailand, however, supports a reconciliation of all factions in Cambodia. As for the U.S. policy regarding the Khmer Rouge and its recognition or non-recognition of any factions in Cambodia, that concerns the United States alone. Thailand has never stated that it supported the Khmer Rouge.

According to a news report, the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs ruled that the United States will not accept the Khmer Rouge.

#### **Interior Minister Comments**

*BK1806100493 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] Interior Minister General Chawalit Yongchaiyut talked to newsmen during an interview at the ministry this morning about the situation at the Thai-Cambodian border. He said he would leave for an inspection tour in a few days, and would stress to local authorities to pay greater attention to the border situation. He said he would invite the defense minister to join him on the same trip.

Asked about the U.S. claim that Thailand supported the Khmer Rouge, the interior minister said he did not think it was a misunderstanding but thinks the United States must have noted the fact that Thailand has been friendly to all factions in Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge, meanwhile, has been friendly with Thailand for a long time. Thailand, he said, tried not to let others misunderstand its position—not to think that it supported the Khmer Rouge. Gen. Chawalit said Thailand must prove to others that it had been truly neutral with regards to the Cambodian situation. The interior minister said that, during a recent meeting with the U.S. ambassador and secretary of state, he felt that they had come to understand Thailand better after having obtained in-depth information from Thailand.

#### **Police Raid Video Outlets, Seize Pirated Tapes**

*BK1806012593*

[Editorial Report] Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English on 18 June on page 8 carries a photograph showing stacks of video tapes on tables in front of two policemen.

The caption below the photograph reads as follows: "CSD [Crime Suppression Division] officers examine videotapes seized from various outlets in a citywide crackdown against pirated and pornographic tapes yesterday.

"About 100 Crime Suppression Division Police yesterday raided video cassette tape shops in Bangkok and Thon Buri in an effort to enforce copyright laws in accordance with a request from the Commerce Ministry.

"CSD Second Sub-division deputy commander Pol Lt-Col Prasopchok Phrommun organised officers into teams which then raided video shops in Yaowarat, Saphan Lek, Ban Mor, Khlong Thom, Silom, Ramkhamhaeng and various shopping malls in Bangkok and Thon Buri yesterday.

"Police arrested five suspects and confiscated 500 pirated videotapes and 30 pornographic videotapes.

"The raid was ordered by CSD commander Pol Maj-Gen Luan Phanrothip."

#### **Businessman Urges Drug Patent Talks With U.S.**

*BK1806075493 Bangkok NAO NA in Thai 18 Jun 93 p 5*

[Text] Prayun Thaloengsi, chairman of the Executive Board of the Board of Trade, said that Thailand should hold another round of talks on providing retroactive patent protection for pharmaceutical products with the United States before the 31 July deadline, as demanded by the United States. He personally believes that the appropriate patent protection period for pharmaceutical products should be between four and seven years. However, both sides should try to find ways to settle this issue as soon as possible to prevent any possible impact on trade between the two countries.

#### **Daily Urges Postponing More U.S. Economic Talks**

*BK1806101793 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 18 Jun 93 p 3*

[Editorial: "The U.S. Offensive Against Thailand"]

[Text] After facing the no-confidence debate in the house, the government has to fight another important battle to defend the country's economic interests with the United States, Thailand's great friend. It would be wise to seek help from experts in international economics because the United States has informed the Thai

Government of its intention to begin negotiations next month on opening Thailand's services market for U.S. companies.

In America's eyes, the Thai market has long been attractive since this country's economy started growing rapidly five years ago. While keeping a close watch on Thailand, the United States took the offensive to have Japan, Korea, and Taiwan open their markets for U.S. companies. As for Thailand, the United States has exerted pressure on us to open our service market for U.S. companies.

Not only Thailand but all other ASEAN member countries have been subjected to U.S. pressure because economic expansion in these countries has also enticed major economic powers. The United States as well as the EC members have started making efforts and exerted light pressure on Thailand so that the latter will approve opportunities to earn something in this country.

Some indications of U.S. economic interest in Thailand include the demand for unlimited aviation rights for U.S. planes to load and unload passengers and cargo here disregarding the aviation agreement concluded between the two countries. Moreover, the United States wants its commercial banks, insurance companies, and other firms engaging in telecommunications, finance, and stock trade to operate in Thailand.

To defend Thailand's interests, we suggest not starting any negotiations with the United States at the moment. The two countries should maintain trade and economic relations in accordance with the agreements they have earlier concluded. Nothing new should be initiated for the time being pending the outcome of the new GATT talks which will be used as the rules and regulations governing international trade and economic relations.

We must remember that if we rush to hold talks with the United States, the EC countries, which are now watching us, will ask for the same privileges we give the United States. It is prudent to postpone the talks with the United States until the new GATT agreement is concluded.

#### **Officials React to Results of Corruption Survey**

*BK1806015393 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 Jun 93 p A4*

[Excerpt] An opinion poll which ranks government agencies perceived by the public as having a high rate of corruption received a mixed reaction from government officials yesterday.

Police Director General Sawat Amonwiwat, responding to the survey's placement of the Police Department at the top of the corruption list, questioned the pollsters' methodology but admitted that even a correctly conducted survey might have come up with the same result.

"I have yet to find out whether the survey was conducted using correct procedures," Pol Gen [Police General] Sawat said. "But even if people from all walks of life

were covered in the opinion poll, there is still the possibility (that the Police Department would get the top rank)."

Sawat said the Police Department was a broad-based organization regarding its personnel and that at least 100,000 of its 180,000 officers came into contact with the people on a daily basis.

"If you ask motorists, you will be told that virtually all of them have bribed police officers to get out of traffic offences," Sawat said.

He said many police officers were dismissed each year after they were found guilty of bribe-taking and other forms of corruption.

"It depends on how you look at it. Some government agencies have far fewer officials but the amount of money involved in corruption may be higher than (the Police Department)," the police chief said without naming names.

Interior Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut, commenting on the survey described the opinion poll as useful and said it reflected the need for the ministry to try to improve its public image.

"The ultimate criterion in judging government officials' performance is how people feel about their work—not meaningless numerical figures," Gen Chawalit said.

The interior minister said the ministry had been trying hard to stamp out corruption among its officials but he said the process would take time.

Deputy Defence Minister Sombat Rotphothong said academics should not have publicized the poll result without providing evidence to support the alleged widespread corruption at the Defence Ministry, which ranked second on the survey's corruption rating.

"This is a serious matter. They (pollsters) should have provided evidence to substantiate the charge," Sombat said. "This kind of report can have a demoralizing effect on armed forces personnel."

The deputy defence minister said the armed forces had tried hard to suppress corruption among its personnel.

The opinion poll was conducted by Chulalongkon University's Faculty of Economics and publicized at a seminar on Democracy and Corruption. [passage omitted]

#### **Article Views Need To Catch Up on Security**

*BK1706023993 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Jun 93 p A6*

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Text] Thailand is still very ambivalent about the future of a regional security arrangement as top policy-makers try to break away from the Cold-War time-warp.

The lack of thinking Foreign Ministry officials also contribute to the lack of luster on Thailand's contribution to regional security. Outside the ministry Chulalongkorn University's Institute of Security and International Studies is the only recognized independent strategic think-tank.

In the past, the Thai perception of regional security was a simplistic one as it evolved around the US military presence since the 1960's. Thai security leaders have been using the US presence as the *raison d'être* to sustain their stereotyped thinking.

The withdrawal of US bases and troops in 1976 was supposed to have increased the independence of Thailand's foreign policy, moving away from the pro-US ones. Unfortunately it had not.

Since then, it took another 10 years of juggling of arms purchases and defence cooperation to keep Thai-US relations sound and attractive. By the late 1980's, it was clear to Thai leaders that security and defence cooperation was no longer the sole factor to uphold the bilateral ties.

The communist threat was no longer Thailand's the number one problem. On the other hand non-security issues such as trade conflicts have become prominent. In particular, the Thai-US trade problem has been a dominating aspect of the relationship between the two countries for the past eight years, so much so that now the word "US trade retaliation" is considered a dagger in the heart of the century old Thai-US friendship.

When Gen Chatchai Chunhawan took over the country's premiership in 1988-1991, some new security ideas were developed. But they did not go very far. It was at this time that Thailand began to express the desire to view its ties with the US as one of equal partnership—no more the usual patron-client relationship. The most controversial idea was the plan that called for a joint Thai-Japanese military exercise which caused an uproar in Asean and sparked fierce debate in Japan.

The central idea of this plan was to involve Japan in the region out of fear that the continued reduction in the US presence in the region would leave a power vacuum which countries like China or India are likely to fill. Apparently, Thailand does not hold as apprehensive a view on Japan's role as other Asean countries.

Prior to that, Thailand's regional security perception was dominated by the threat from Vietnam and the concept of an Indochina Federation. Before the ascension of former Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and its subsequent doctrine, Thailand looked at the former Soviet Union with paranoia. The end of the bipolar world which characterized the Cold War unfortunately came during the tumultuous changes within the country's domestic scene.

During the two Anan administrations, Thailand exclusively focused on ameliorating the country's tarnished

image resulting from the coup. While former Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun was very good in economic management, he did not pay much attention to the changing world realignment.

But before he left his job, he did make a proposal that the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation could add security issues in a future agenda. "In this day and age, the economic dimension is becoming prominent in the comprehensive security scheme," he said. "While economic issues will remain the focal point of Apec, there is no denying that politics will at some point enter the equation."

It was the first time for Thailand to express support for a broader approach to a security arrangement in the region.

Indeed, Anan's speech represented a marked departure from the country's past policy, which supported a strong bilateral security alliance, like the one Thailand has had with the US.

Following Anan's direction, former Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin said that the Apec forum could be used to discuss disputes and potential conflicts among member countries. Asa said the dispute in the South China Sea is a case in point.

Under the Chuan government, the regional security issue has taken a backseat. Although in the government policy speech at Parliament, Prime Minister Chuan Likphai stressed the notion that Thailand must strike an equilibrium among countries in the region, there has been no attempt to define the term whatsoever.

However, the Foreign Ministry managed to organize a seminar in March on the role of Asean and the UN in preventive diplomacy, with the hope that it could set a future framework for an active UN peacekeeping role.

With the announcement of the Clinton administration's new policy towards Asia recently, Thailand has again began to look into the regional security issue. So when US Assistant State Secretary for Asia and the Pacific Winston Lord recently visited Asean and expressed support for a regional security dialogue, other Asean as well as Asia-Pacific countries have been able to be actively involved in the security discussion.

So far, Thailand has not caught up. Later this month, Thailand will come up with a comprehensive security blueprint in the post Cold War period. Then and only then, will Thailand have its own position regarding regional security.

#### **Ministry To Promote Ties in 'All Regions'**

*BK1806030093 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] The government will follow the foreign policy as stated to the parliament when it resumed the office following the government's victory in the no-confidence

vote. Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Phitsuwan says that after the government emerged victorious in the no-confidence vote in the House of Representatives, foreign countries have expressed more confidence in the country's political stability. This results in the strengthening of cooperation in investment, economy, and trade. Mr. Surin says all agreements, all consulting projects will also be further worked on such as the growth triangle project among Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

He adds that Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri has instructed authorities to accelerate the promoting of relations with countries in all regions, Asia, Africa, South America, and Eastern Europe included. Relations with those countries will focus on economy, investment, tourism, and bilateral trade.

Mr. Surin says Thailand will open Thai embassies in Chile and Tunisia to be the base for Thailand to forge relations with other South American countries.

#### **New Round of Talks for Chinnawat, AsiaSat Slated**

*BK1706013793 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Jun 93 p B2*

[Text] Before the end of the month, Chinnawat Satellite Co is set to hold a new round of talks with Hong Kong-based AsiaSat over proposed satellite orbital slots.

The talks will take place in Hong Kong and involve the companies' executives and the two countries' Post and Telegraph Department offices, said Dr Nongluk Phinaitthisat, Chinnawat Satellite general manager.

The last round was held in Bangkok in late May. Further talks will still probably be necessary, but the two companies will have to settle the negotiations by October as Chinnawat's Thaicom is scheduled launch in December.

Chinnawat Satellite and AsiaSat have been in dispute over orbital slots, both want to use similar positions. AsiaSat plans to locate its satellite at 100.5 while Chinnawat wants the 100.1 slot. However, their proposed proximity will cause mutual interference.

Dr Nongluk said the last talks were quite satisfying, with both camps retreating to work on details using the same technical assumptions.

She said that possible solutions are that both stay in their own preferred positions but alter some technicalities concerning the use of their transponders, or that both move to nearby positions.

"We are working on the technical matters, which are quite complex to explain to the public.

"What we would like the users and the public to know is that we can handle the problem. Please trust the expertise of the Thais," Nongluk said.

Chinnawat's Thaicom is expected to be the last satellite the company has to conclude finalize details about.

[sentence as published] However, the Thai company will also meet the Russian authorities about it soon and still has to finalize details with China.

As regards progress in approaching TV stations to use Thaicom's KU-band, Nongluk said that it would be unavoidable for users not to use the KU-band, due to technical reasons.

"We are not worried about the KU-band's demand. Though they think that the service fees might be expensive, we can offer them incentives which will make them decide to use the band—special value-added services," she said.

#### **Chinnawat, M Thai Explore PRC Market**

*BK1706024793 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Jun 93 p B1*

[BY Yingot Manchuwisit]

[Text] Chinnawat Computer and Communications (SC&C) has teamed up with M Thai Group to make inroads into the Chinese telecommunications market.

Dr Thaksin Chinnawat, SC&C Chairman, told THE NATION that studies are being made by M Thai to determine the business potential in China. Informed sources said that Thaksin has personally started talks with M Thai. The companies were drawn together as clients of Thai Military Bank.

The sources said that M Thai would help Chinnawat build connections in the world's most populous nation, where the Chinese language and longterm relationships are the keys to business success.

One of Chinnawat's major competitors, the Charoen Phokkaphan [CP] Group, has already made its presence felt in the country, alongside a great number of other companies. CP has entered a joint venture with the Chinese to launch a satellite.

"It's quite difficult for newcomers to penetrate the market if they do not have strong relationships with the right connections. Chinnawat cannot talk to Charoen Phokkaphan, so it seems the right choice to go with M Thai," the source said.

M Thai has a joint venture bank with Thai Military Bank in China. The source said Dr Thaksin held talks with M Thai for more than two months. This was denied by Thaksin, however, who said he met with M Thai only a few times.

Thaksin said, "M Thai has an office there while we do not. What we are doing now is to looking into the laws. The government there still has tight controls over telecommunications."

Chinnawat started expanding into neighbouring countries last year. It has already won one broadcasting licence and one telecom licence in Cambodia. In Laos, it

plans to sign with the government in around August to provide one broadcasting and six telecom services in the country.

Asked whether Chinnawat's licence to operate a TV station in Cambodia for 99 years would be revised when a new government comes in, he said he expects any new government to respect foreign contracts.

### **No Agreement Reached at Rice Budget Meeting**

*BK1806014793 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 Jun 93 p A3*

[By Aphisak Thanasetthakon]

[Text] Deputy Prime Ministers Suphachai Phanitchphak and Amnuai Wirawan yesterday met in a special session to discuss a budget to be used to intervene in the rice market this year.

But they failed to come up with a specific amount for the intervention programme and left those at the meeting with the impression that the budget requested by concerned officials was too high and too ambitious.

Representatives from the Commerce Ministry, the Agriculture Ministry and Parliament also attended the special meeting at Government House to tackle the rice issue.

Suphachai suggested that the budget would be used to support rice prices and adjust aspects of its production to be decided during further brainstorming sessions among farmers, merchants and officials.

The Chuan administration has come under attack over its rice policy after rice prices fell, despite its spending of Bt [baht] 24 billion to keep the price high.

With the low prices at the moment, the government is afraid that once the first crop makes its way to the market in November the price could drop even further.

Suphachai said the rice issue was structurally complex and needed long-term solutions.

Earlier the Agriculture Ministry requested that the government provide Bt10 billion to restructure farm production, but the proposal has not yet been approved.

Suphachai said the government would allow the private sector to take the initiative in the marketing of rice, while the government would stay behind to provide the necessary backup.

### **Cash Surplus at 14.6 Billion Baht in May**

*BK1706111793 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Jun 93 p B14*

[Summary] The Thai government recorded a cash surplus of 5 billion in May, bringing the total surplus in the

first eight months of fiscal 1993 to 14.6 billion baht, according to Bank of Thailand spokesman Phisit Liatham.

The surplus excludes corporate income tax collection of 32 billion baht, he said, adding that this year's cash surplus would reach Bt35 billion. Government revenue collection went up 23.5 percent to 44 billion baht in May, mainly because of increases of import duties, oil tax and VAT [Value-added Tax]. VAT collection alone rose 16.5 percent, while government expenditure rose 18.6 per cent to 38 billion baht. In the first eight months the government collected 323 billion baht in revenue. Together with tax collection of 32 billion baht due in June, the surplus will be much higher next month. The official reserve in May rose to \$23.1 billion, up from \$22.6 billion at the end of 1992. Inflation in May was 3.7 per cent on an annual basis compared to 4.1 per cent at end of 1992.

## **Vietnam**

### **New Joint MIA Documentation Center Welcomed**

*BK1806095793 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Article by Station Editors]

[Text] Early this month Vietnam and the U.S. opened a joint document center at Hanoi's Army Museum as a base for research and evaluation of MIA documents.

The setting up of the center is at the request of the United States. During his previous visit to Vietnam in May of this year, Senator John Kerry said it is necessary to set up a document center on MIA to supply more documents for the settlement of the MIA issue. With goodwill and cooperative attitude toward the U.S., Vietnam has quickly completed the setting up of this center. Last week, during his visit to Vietnam, Senator John Kerry remarked that he was so surprised on the perfect completion of the document center in a very short period of time within only two weeks. He thanked Vietnam for its goodwill shown through this concrete deed.

Covering an area of 100 square meters, the document center on MIA comprises three sections—the first one on the general information about MIA; the second one is on policy and the process of Vietnam's cooperation with the U.S. in settling the MIA issue; and the third one is references, including maps, sketches, graphs, newspapers, and magazines, films, photos on MIAs.

Colonel Tran Bien is in charge of this document center. He is also head of the army museum. Colonel Bien said Vietnam is ready to allow the U.S. and other responsible officials to come to the document center on MIA to consult, exploit, cooperate and coordinate with Vietnam in the settlement of the MIA issue.

U.S. Senator John McCain, who accompanied Senator John Kerry in the recent visit, said that this is a precious document center on MIA and that the information here is very good. He said he admired Vietnam's efforts in meeting the U.S. request for a document center in a short period of time. This shows Vietnam's goodwill in the settlement of the MIA issue, which is undeniable.

### National Assembly Proceedings Reports Continue

#### Debates on 17 Jun Detailed

*BK1706133793 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] Today is the second work day of the Ninth National Assembly third session. The deputies held group debates on the draft law on oil and gas and the draft law on publication to prepare for plenary meeting discussions.

On the law on oil and gas, there were differing opinions on the name of the law. They discussed whether it should be called the law on oil and gas or the law on exploration and exploitation of oil and gas. The deputies debated the extension of amendments to the draft law, Chapter Two on oil and gas activities, taxation and tax rates, and rights and duties of bidders. They also discussed state management over oil trading activities. A deputy suggested that the name "Vietnam National Oil and Gas General Company" should not be used. It should be replaced by "Vietnam Oil and Gas General Company" in the sense that more oil and gas companies will emerge and the state management role will be performed by another organ such as the Ministry of Oil and Gas.

On the draft law on publication, the opinions agreed on the urgent demand for a law on publication. However, some voiced concern that articles of the law on publication are not appropriate and suitable for the complicated situation in the publication field at present. They said that presently printing is one of the most complicated processes in publication activities. But the draft law is not paying full and proper attention to this field and not ensuring a balance between printing and publication. Some opinions suggested that the part dealing with rewards in Chapter Five should be deleted and financial punitive measures should be further clarified should violations of the law on publication be committed. There are some sentences and words with unclear meanings in the draft law. The line and purpose of publishing houses should be clarified. Some deputies urged additional legal documents to supplement the law after it is passed to limit wrongdoings when additional legal documents are not available as happened in the case of the Law on Newspapers. Tomorrow, the National Assembly deputies will continue group debates.

### Morning Proceedings for 18 Jun

*BK1806064193 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] This morning National Assembly deputies worked in groups to debate the amendment and supplement to the law on commercial tax, the law on special consumption tax, the law on income tax, and the law on import-export tax.

A number of National Assembly deputies held that the government's decision to submit various tax laws to the National Assembly for amendment and supplementation this time has, in general, helped to encourage production in the country and that, on the basis of the development of production, there will be abundant sources for contribution to the state budget.

However, some of them suggested that the lowest rate of commercial tax be applied to a number activities in the cultural, physical educational, sports, scientific, technical, educational, and vocational service areas, the development of which is currently being encouraged by the state. The lowest rate of commercial tax should also be applied to cosmetics, which are no longer considered as luxury items because they are now being used by all women.

Some deputies suggested that, along with amending and supplementing a number of points in various tax laws to make them consistent with actual production and business transactions in order to guard against shortfalls in tax collection, the government, especially the Ministry of Finance, should quickly study ways to compute taxes according to the value-added tax table. This will be convenient for tax payers and will also contribute effectively to guarding against shortfalls in tax collection.

At their group debates this morning, many deputies also dealt with the situation of tax collection in their localities and held that the situation of shortfalls in tax collection remains serious, especially in the nonstate sector. They said:

Faced with this situation, measures should be taken by the tax sector to change the methods of managing tax collection to help guard against shortfalls in tax collection step by step, while ensuring fairness among tax payers.

### Foreign Ministry Spokeswoman Holds News Conference

*BK1706145593 Hanoi VNA in English 1422 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 17—at the regular press conference here this afternoon, Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's spokeswoman Ho The Lan reviewed the diplomatic activities of Vietnam in the first half of this year.

Answering questions on the significance of the coming visit of Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet to Western Europe and Cuba, Mrs Lan who is head of the Press Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, said:

'The forthcoming official visit of Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet to France, Germany, Belgium, the European Community, Britain and Cuba is planned for the last ten days of June and the first ten days of July. The prime minister will be accompanied by Le Xuan Trinh, minister and head of the government's office' Dau Ngoc Xuan, minister and chairman of the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment [words indistinct] government officials and representatives of businesses and the media. The visit comes within the framework of the open-door foreign policy to diversify and multiply relations with other countries. Exchanges of views during the visit aim to strengthen bilateral relations between Vietnam and these countries.

I believe that this will provide good opportunities to promote the implementation of the signed agreements. A number of new agreements are expected to be clinched on this occasion such as on double taxation avoidance and investment protection with Britain, and maritime navigation with Germany.

Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet will hold talks with the EC committee's president on steps to further expand Vietnam-EC relations.

Besides bilateral issues, the Vietnamese leader is expected to discuss with West European leaders regional and international issues of mutual concern.

Asked about the report that Vietnam might be absent at the forthcoming international conference on Cambodia in Phnom Penh, Mrs. Ho The Lan said:

'A signatory to the Paris agreement on Cambodia and a close neighbour of Cambodia, Vietnam is naturally desirous of participating in the planned international conference on Cambodia in Phnom Penh. In the past, Vietnam has made active contributions to the Paris conference as well as to the peace process in Cambodia. Such contributions have been highly appreciated by public opinion. It will be unfair if Vietnam does not take part in such a conference. It is illogical if Vietnam is asked to carry out the Paris agreement on Cambodia but is left out when it comes to discussing the implementation of the agreement.

#### **Declares Victory in Diplomacy**

*BK1706150693 Hong Kong AFP in English 1202 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] HANOI, June 17 (AFP)—Vietnam declared victory Thursday in a diplomatic offensive launched two years ago, saying it had formed "an arc of cooperation and friendship" along the Pacific Ocean's western rim.

Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Ho The Lan said Vietnam had succeeded in developing diverse relations

with both Asia and Western Europe, without forgetting old friends from the former socialist bloc.

In that regard, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet will call on Cuba after visiting France, Germany, Belgium and Britain in the next two weeks, she said.

"As for the United States, we have been doing all we can. If the relations between the two countries are not yet normalized, it's absolutely not because of us," she said during a review of Vietnam's diplomatic activities.

Lan made a veiled reference to continuing problems with China, saying Vietnam would like to see their relations "further promoted." All disputes should meanwhile be settled through peaceful negotiations without the threat of force, she added.

A Communist Party Congress decided in June 1991 that Vietnam, increasingly isolated inside the shrinking socialist bloc, should pursue a policy of "developing relations with all countries" as a means of economic survival.

When Vietnam co-signed the Cambodian peace treaty in October 1991, the campaign took off, as Vietnam normalized relations with China and gained observer status in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Since the start of this year, Kiet has visited Japan, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand.

"We have formed an arc of cooperation and friendship with countries on the west coast of the Pacific from the north to the south," Lan said.

Vietnam has also hosted visits this year by United Nations Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, French President Francois Mitterrand and the foreign ministers of Germany and Belgium.

The diplomatic successes have paid off, Lan said, pointing out that the amount of authorized foreign investment in Vietnam had doubled from the first half of 1992 to 1.65 billion dollars in the first half of 1993.

#### **Delegate Rejects Economic Aid for Human Rights**

*BK1706144193 Hanoi VNA in English 1404 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 17—Human rights are inseparable from peace, democracy and development and we should not allow ourselves to place unequal emphasis on any of these four parameters. So declared Le Mai, deputy foreign minister, head of the Vietnamese delegation to the current world conference on human rights in Vietnam [as received].

Addressing the conference on Jun 16, Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai said:

We wholly concur with the view that human rights is an aggregate concept. Human rights are at the same time an 'absolute yardstick' of universal nature, and a 'synthesis

resulting from a long historical process', in constant evolution and growth as was pointed out to us by the secretary-general of the United Nations. Human rights cannot be dissociated from nor are they wholly dependent on the level of socio-economic development. In our view, universality and specificity are two organically interrelated aspects of human rights, which do not exclude each other but co-exist and interact. At the same time human rights is a whole combination of rights dialectically interlinked. These are the rights of individuals and the rights of nations and communities civil and political rights, and economic, social and cultural rights, rights of the individual, and his/her obligations to society. As underlined by many speakers in the past few days, human rights are inseparable from peace, democracy and development and we should not allow ourselves to place unequal emphasis on any of these four parameters. However, in view of the fact that countries of the south have to battle with harsh and frustrating conditions of poverty, disease, deprivation and backwardness, at times seemingly unsurmountable, our earnest concern for the cause of development is only natural. In 1986, the General Assembly of the United Nations officially recognized the right of nations to development, in the wake of which the right to development has been granted ever wider recognition by the international community as a fundamental human right. We welcome the reiteration by the foreign minister of Indonesia of the non-aligned countries' position as spelt out at the tenth summit of the movement whereby 'any attempt to use human rights as a condition for socio-economic assistance... must be rejected'. We also note with satisfaction the position of non-governmental organizations in favour of the abolition of economic condition and for a holistic approach to the right to development and presented by the rapporteur of the NGO forum before our plenary meeting.

Proceeding from its own historical reality, Vietnam fully understands that the human rights of a given nation is the work of that nation and that the responsibility for the promotion of human rights in a state rests primarily with that state as reaffirmed by the UN secretary general. This does not mean a negation of the universality of human rights but only emphasizes a reality, namely that the state, with a complementary and supervisory role played by popular organizations is the only entity with the competence to devise appropriate solutions for the protection of human rights. On the other hand, in order to improve human rights across the world in general and in each country in particular in this age of interdependence everyone is agreed that international and regional dialogue and co-operation should be promoted on the basis of equality, mutual understanding and mutual respect for each other's independence and sovereignty and with the full awareness of unity in diversity as well as the common determination of all of us to remove all obstacles to the promotion and protection of human rights.

As it reintegrates the world community after long years of war, Vietnam is resolved to contribute to the common

human rights cause of the peoples of the world through its endeavour to build a society wherein all and everyone are entitled to peace, independence, freedom, prosperity and equity, and are provided conditions for their harmonious all-around development as well as through its policy of international dialogue and co-operation on an equal footing towards the realization and protection of human rights over the world.

### **GATT Chief Visits To Discuss Application**

*BK1806131493 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English  
1000 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] The Director General of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade or GATT, Mr. Arthur Dunkel arrives in Hanoi on Friday for a four-day visit.

The GATT leader is investigating the trade situation in Vietnam, and will discuss steps for Vietnam to join this organization. Vietnam applied for observer status during a meeting between the GATT chief and Vietnamese Minister of Trade Le Van Triet last May.

### **Vo Van Kiet Receives New Chinese Ambassador**

*BK1606153793 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 16 Jun 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 16—Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet received here today Chinese ambassador Zhang Qing who paid him a courtesy visit at the beginning of his new term of office in Vietnam.

Ambassador Zhang Qing conveyed Prime Minister Li Peng's greetings to Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and expressed his pleasure at being appointed ambassador to Vietnam and at the development of the friendship and cooperation between the two parties and states in the interests of both peoples and of peace, friendship and development in the region and the world as a whole. He praised Vietnam's achievements in the renovation process and assured Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet that he would actively contribute to promoting the bilateral relations to a new and higher level.

For his part, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet welcomed the new Chinese ambassador who assumes his office at a time when bilateral relations are being enhanced, especially since Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng's visit to Vietnam. Prime Minister Kiet wished the Chinese people more and greater successes in their reforms and open-door policy, thus contributing to promoting the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two parties and states. He expresses his wish that the friendship and relations between the two countries would make new steps forward in the coming period and the outstanding issues of mutual concern in the relations between the two countries would be settled at an early date in the spirit of the agreement reached between the two parties and [words indistinct] General Secretary Do Muoi's visit to China.

### **President Le Duc Anh Meets PRC, Thai Envoys**

*BK1806152293 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 18—President Le Duc Anh today received the Chinese and Thai ambassadors who paid him separate courtesy visits at the beginning of their terms of office in Vietnam. Chinese Ambassador Zhang Qing conveyed to President Le Duc Anh greetings and regards from President Jiang Zemin. He informed the Vietnamese leader of the situation in China and expressed his wish for further consolidation and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in the long-time interests of the two peoples, for peace, friendship and development in the region and across the world. President Le Duc Anh expressed his belief in the fine development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, and states, and that the outstanding between the two [as received] parties, and states, and that the outstanding issues of mutual concern will be settled soon in the spirit of the agreement between the two parties and states.

Thai Ambassador Bunthan Manklang, for his part, conveyed to President Le Duc Anh the greetings and regards from the king of Thailand and the royal family. He expressed his wish that the friendly and cooperative relations between Thailand and Vietnam, especially in the economic field, will be further developed for the prosperity of the two countries, for peace, stability, cooperation and development in the region and across the world. President Le Duc Anh asked the Thai diplomat to convey his regards and thanks to the king, the royal family, and the Government of Thailand for having worked for the cooperation and friendship between Vietnam and Thailand, and between Vietnam and other ASEAN countries.

### **Seminar on Thai Development Planning Experience**

*BK1706065693 Hanoi VNA in English 0622 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 17—A seminar to introduce Thailand's experiences in national development planning was held here on June 15-16 by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment of Vietnam in cooperation with the National Economic and Social Development Board of Thailand.

Attending the seminar on the Vietnamese side were Minister Dang Huu and other leading officials of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, representatives of the government's office, the State Planning Committee, the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment, and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs on the Thai side were Ambassador Bunthan Manklang and general secretary of the National Economic and Social Development Board Phisit Phetkasem.

The participants heard and discussed experiences of Thailand in socioeconomic development planning in

recent years, especially its macroeconomic management fiscal policy, policy on investment promotion, drafting and implementation of economic plans, project analysis and policies and mechanism on economic and technical cooperation.

### **Trade Relations With Netherlands Viewed**

*BK1806080593 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 16 Jun 93*

[Station Commentary]

[Text] The Holland-Vietnam Trade Bridge has opened a representative office in Ho Chi Minh City, the biggest city in Vietnam. Besides, Holland has also important air links, banking and commercial services in Vietnam.

The recently established office of the Holland-Vietnam Trade Bridge is only one of the vivid manifestations of the Vietnam-Holland cooperative relations. Recently the two countries have seen positive developments. Holland is to invite a number of Vietnamese businessmen to the country to inquire into the market in preparation for the export of fine art articles, ceramicware, agricultural produce and sea products. Holland will also organize regular trips for Dutch businessmen to Vietnam to inquire into the markets and to seek business partners in the fields of agriculture, main processing, confectionary and electronics.

Now a delegation comprising twenty Dutch businessmen is in Vietnam and has many contacts with Vietnamese economic establishments and businessmen. Early this month KLM Royal Dutch Airlines officially inaugurated the Amsterdam-Ho Chi Minh City flights with Boeing 747-400 which can accommodate 380 passengers and 40 tons of cargo. Now there is a weekly return flight from Amsterdam to Ho Chi Minh City. In the future KLM will increase its flights to twice or three times a week from Amsterdam to Tan Son Nhut and Noi Bai airports in Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi respectively and return.

### **Scientific Cooperation Pact Signed With Canada**

*BK1806080493 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] Vietnam and Canada have signed an agreement on scientific cooperation between the two countries in the period 1993-96. The signing of this agreement opens new prospects to further broaden and increase the effective cooperation between Vietnam and Canada.

### **103 Foreign-Invested Hanoi Projects Approved**

*BK1806064393 Hanoi VNA in English 0634 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 18—So far, five years after the promulgation of the Law on Foreign Investment, the Vietnamese Government has issued licences to 103 foreign-invested projects in Hanoi. Eighty-nine of this number have been put into operation with a combined

investment of USD [U.S. dollars] 776.1 million, and an authorized capital of 395.7 million US dollars. The Vietnam partners contributed 56.5 million USD or 14.3 percent.

That was reported at a conference held by the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment on June 17 in Hanoi.

Thus, Hanoi ranks second after Ho Chi Minh City, accounting for 15.5 percent of the total foreign-invested projects and 13.7 percent of the investment capital.

Of the said number of projects, however, 14 had their licences withdrawn before term.

Of the 25 countries having invested in Hanoi, Taiwan ranks first in the number of projects (14) while France ranks first in investment capital followed by Australia and the Republic of Korea.

The other investing countries include Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines.

#### **VNA Carries 18 Jun Press Review**

*BK1806062393 Hanoi VNA in English 0612 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 18—Prominently frontpaged in today's newspapers are illustrations on the group discussions on the draft laws on oil and gas and publication on the second day of the 3d session of the National Assembly. The papers also frontpage Vietnam's head delegate's speech on June 16 at the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna. They quote Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai as saying that human rights are

inseparable from peace, democracy and development and there can't be unequal emphasis on any of these four parameters.

The papers also report that a government delegation led by Prime Minister Vo Van kiet will visit France, Germany, Great Britain, Belgium and the EC Committee in the near future at the invitation of the prime ministers of these four countries and EC President Jacques Delors.

The papers further report that at the regular press conference here yesterday, the Foreign Ministry's spokeswoman said it can't stand to reason that Vietnam is left out of the international conference on Cambodia.

Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet on June 17 made an inspection tour of the site where the But Son Cement Factory and the Kim Bang Building Material Industry Centre will be built in Nam Ha Province, southeast of Hanoi, the papers say.

A delegation of the Vietnam General Tourist Department attended a technical conference on inland tourism held in Seoul on June 7-9, the papers report.

The English-language daily VIETNAM NEWS reports that the director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Mr. Arthur Dunkel, is expected here today for a four-day visit at the invitation of Trade Minister Le Van Triet.

The papers report on the signing of an agreement on Kuwait's loan for the construction of a major irrigation project in Vietnam and the signing of a contract on the production of optic fibre cable between the Vietnam General Department of Posts and Telecommunications and the Gold-Star cable firm of the Republic of Korea.

Also according to VIETNAM NEWS, over 20 countries in Europe and Asia will participate in a major agriculture fair to be held in Ho Chi Minh City early next year.

## Australia

### Canberra Welcomes Pyongyang's Decision on NPT

*BK1606071693 Melbourne Radio Australia in English  
0500 GMT 16 Jun 93*

[Text] Australia has formally welcomed North Korea's decision to suspend its threatened withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT]. North Korea announced the suspension jointly with the United States last Friday [11 June] after three days of talks in New York. The withdrawal was to have been effective since last Saturday. The department of foreign affairs and trade in Canberra said Australia now looks to North Korea to confirm that it will remain in the Nonproliferation Treaty and fully implement its safeguard obligations.

### Osaka Rights to Ansett Air Award 'Blow' to Qantas

*BK1706095693 Melbourne Radio Australia in English  
0500 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] Qantas has suffered another blow with Ansett Airlines being given new rights to fly into Japan. Ansett says international authorities have awarded it the largest share of Australia's right to fly to Osaka. Qantas is currently engaged in a battle with the American carrier, Northwest Airlines, over flights on the New York-Osaka-Sydney route.

A spokesman for Ansett, Peter Young, says the airline has been given the right to operate flights with a weekly capacity of about 2,000 seats starting next year.

### Qantas 'Satisfied' With Airlines Pact

*BK1806035893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0304 GMT  
18 Jun 93*

[Text] Sydney, June 18 (AFP)—Australia will not hesitate to seek international arbitration if attempts to reach a permanent settlement of the dispute with the United States over international routes fail, Transport Minister Bob Collins warned Friday.

In the meantime, Qantas indicated here it was satisfied with the six-month truce announced Thursday [17 June] by which sanctions imposed on both Northwest Airlines and Qantas are to be lifted—provided Northwest honours its terms. The agreement, which is subject to review and renewal in six months, allows Northwest to continue its three-flights-a-week U.S.-Japan-Australia service from July 1 provided it restricts to 50 percent passengers picked up from Japan.

"We hope Northwest abides by the rules, although I think we have to be reasonably happy with the result overall," a Qantas source told AFP. "Any other result would have continued this tit-for-tat battle that was going to do nobody any good."

A spokesman for Japan Airlines in Tokyo described the settlement as "a face-saving agreement," also saying it depended on whether Northwest complied with its terms.

Northwest has given no written undertaking to comply with the limit and still maintains the restriction is illegal, although its Vice President Elliott Seiden said Thursday it would try to keep within the limit. The dispute was over Northwest's routine failure to honour an agreement—which it claimed to have signed under duress—restricting passengers picked up in Japan to 50 percent. The settlement allows Northwest to shift its departure point from New York to Detroit from September when it will become a Detroit-Osaka-Sydney service.

Collins said the agreement left open the option in the event of failure of international arbitration, which had the disadvantage of being a protracted process and a course which he did not believe the United States favoured.

"I don't think either side necessarily wants to take that legalistic route," Collins said in a radio interview. "If we can do it by negotiation, we're going to attempt to do that. If these discussions fail and if we don't reach an agreement with the United States over the air services agreement, and that is really the substantial issue, then our rights to access arbitration under the air services agreement are preserved and we will do that," he said.

Collins disputed the view that the settlement represented a backdown for Australia and said it would allow negotiation on the air services agreement to proceed in a calmer atmosphere. Despite some indications Northwest was unhappy about the continuation of the 50 percent situation he believed it would comply.

"Northwest has indicated quite clearly that it intends to make large efforts to comply with that condition and they've evidenced that by a very substantive measure of shifting the gate, the American gate, from New York to their largest port Detroit in order to comply," Collins said.

The Australian Department of Transport will review Northwest's performance at the end of December and Collins said Australia would be monitoring the numbers of Japanese originating passengers on these flights.

## Cook Islands

### French Polynesian Firm Wins Fishing Rights

*BK0106050293 Hong Kong AFP in English 0457 GMT  
1 Jun 93*

[Text] Rarotonga, May 31 (AFP)—A French Polynesian company Monday signed an agreement with the Cook Islands government to set up a tuna-fishing and -processing operation here.

Under the 1.25 million N.Z. dollar (675,000 U.S. dollar) deal, Bougal Marine of French Polynesia is to set up a fish-processing centre here.

The agreement also allows the company the right to operate five 21-metre (69.3-foot) fishing boats within the Cook Islands exclusive economic zone.

The deal was signed by Marine Resources Minister Ben Toma and Bougal Marine president Paul Koury.

## Fiji

### Media Association Criticizes TV Restrictions

*BK1806101693 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] The Fiji Island's Media Association has strongly criticized the government's decision to impose restrictions on the television coverage of parliament and the commission of inquiry into a compensation settlement. The association's president, (Stam Retover), says the restrictions are form of censorship which will deprive the public of seeing the operation of important national institution. A government spokesman said earlier this week that televising a parliamentary proceeding was being suspended pending the development of guidelines for coverage of diverse television and radio. However, a Radio Australia correspondent in Suva says some ministers are unhappy about the television coverage of both parliament and the commission of inquiry into an alleged attempt by the government to make a behind the scene payment of \$7 million to a local businessman, Tony Steven. Mr. Steven claims he was wrongfully imprisoned on arms charges. Last week, television audiences saw former attorney general, (Apatius Seru), give evidence that he had been instructed by Prime Minister Sitiveni Rabuka to settle the compensation case out of court. Lawyers for the prime minister have denied this, and Mr. Rabuka is expected to be cross-examined by the commission next week.

## French Polynesia

### French Navy Chief Rules Out Nuclear Moratorium

*BK1706002493 Hong Kong AFP in English 1959 GMT 16 Jun 93*

[Text] Papeete, French Polynesia, June 16 (AFP)—French Navy Chief of Staff Admiral Alain Coatanea has arrived here on an official inspection tour and ruled out a moratorium on nuclear testing in the Pacific, military sources said Wednesday.

"France must keep intact its capacity for defence," Coatanea said.

"If we want to finish the work (on nuclear testing), a continuation of the tests would be absolutely necessary," he said when questioned about the possibility of resumed nuclear testing on the island of Mururoa.

Coatanea, who arrived in the territory Tuesday, also briefed reporters on France's naval role in the Pacific and possibilities for cooperation with other nations in the region. He said that closing nuclear testing would decrease military strength in the region.

Coatanea will leave the territory at the end of the week and continue his inspection with a trip to New Caledonia.

## Papua New Guinea

### Australia Supports PNG Sovereignty Over Bougainville

*BK1706063893 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] Australia says it is renewing its commitment to Papua New Guinea's [PNG] sovereignty over Bougainville with a visit by an Australian minister to a nearby island. The minister for development cooperation and Pacific island affairs, Gordon Bilney, has gone to Buka Island of Bougainville's northern tip.

Mr. Bilney is the first Australian minister to visit PNG's Northern Solomon Province since 1989. He says Australia has always maintained that the Bougainville problem can only be resolved through a political settlement reached by Papua New Guineans themselves.

Mr. Bilney has told an audience at Buka's (Huchina) High School that Australia remains ready to facilitate talks among all the main parties to the Bougainville conflict. The minister also announced that Australia will provide \$1.5 million [Australian dollars] in aid to help restore services to the people on Buka.

## Solomon Islands

### Businessman Named New Prime Minister

*BK1806011693 Hong Kong AFP in English 0021 GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] Honiara, June 18 (AFP)—Businessman Francis Billy Hilly became prime minister of the Solomon Islands after defeating former prime minister Solomon Mamaloni in a secret parliamentary ballot here Friday, the Pacific news agency PACNEWS said.

Governor General Sir George Lepping announced the result outside the steps of parliament. He said the vote was close, but did not give figures.

Hilly, 46, will be sworn in at a public ceremony at the Lawson Tama stadium and is expected to name his Cabinet in the next few days, PACNEWS said.

Hilly is a graduate of the University of South Pacific in Suva and was an independent member of parliament for two terms in the 70s and early 80s. He was re-elected in last month's general elections.

